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1989

Annual Report

District of Columbia Courts

1989 ANNUAL REPORT

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

Cover Photo:

As the District of Columbia Courts enter the 1990s, it's interesting to see how technology has changed the appearance of the courtrooms. The picture on the left is one of our courtrooms in Building D, which was built in the 1820s, while on the right is a courtroom in the main courthouse which now utilizes a PC and laser jet printer.

Cover photographs by Messrs. Paul V. Roddy and Edward O. Savwoir.

Please Do Not Destroy or Discard This Report

When this report is of no further value to the holder, please return it to the Executive Office, District of Columbia Courts, 500 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001, so that copies will be available for replacement in our sets and for distribution to those who may request them in the future.

Edited by: Anne P. Stygles
Data compiled by: Research & Development Division

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EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION PROGRAM

Court of Appeals Chief Judge Judith W. Rogers, Ms. Harriet Rotter, and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Richard B. Hoffman.

Ms. Shirley Adams with her daughter, Denita.

Invocation speaker, Rev. Herman L. Smith.

Mrs. Hope B. Price with her daughter, Diane Schribner.

Ms. Rosa M. Jeter, Judge Herbert B. Dixon, Jr., and Ms. Sara W. Lucas.

Photographs this page by Mr. Ronald Williams

District of Columbia Courts
500 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Ulysses B. Hammond
Executive Officer

202 879-1700

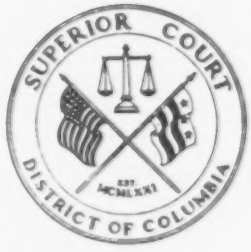
TO THE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
IN THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

As you are aware, I have just begun my tenure as Executive Officer of the District of Columbia Courts. I look forward to working with the Chief Judges, Associate Judges, as well as the employees of the District of Columbia Courts to achieve the judiciary's continued goal of providing fair and equitable justice to the citizens of the District of Columbia.

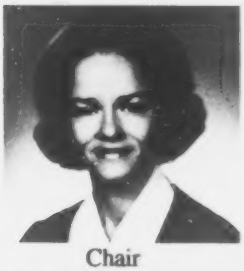
I am hereby transmitting this *1989 Annual Report* to the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration under the provisions of District of Columbia Code, Sections 11-1701(c)(2) and 1745(a).

Ulysses B. Hammond
Executive Officer
District of Columbia Courts

COURT SYSTEM



JOINT COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



Chair
Chief Judge Judith W. Rogers
District of Columbia Court of Appeals

Chief Judge Fred B. Ugast
Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Judge John A. Terry
District of Columbia Court of Appeals

Judge George Herbert Goodrich
Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Judge Gladys Kessler
Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Larry P. Polansky
Executive Officer
District of Columbia Courts

REPORT OF JUDITH W. ROGERS, CHIEF JUDGE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS
CHAIR OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT SYSTEM

I. Handling Heavy Caseloads. Increases in the demands placed on the District of Columbia Courts caused by the surge in drug-related crime dominated operations of the court system in 1989. Twenty-four of the fifty-one judges of the Superior Court were assigned to hear criminal cases, and 82 percent of felony convictions were appealed; a third of all misdemeanor convictions were appealed. As a collateral consequence of the activities underlying these criminal prosecutions, cases involving child neglect and abuse and other domestic violence increased. Meanwhile, the civil caseload of the trial and appellate courts did not abate. Settlement week, alternative dispute resolution, compulsory arbitration, and individual civil calendars, all help to assure more efficient use of limited judicial resources. But the volume of cases requiring judicial attention still outpaces available resources.

Responding to the need for additional trial court resources, the 101st Congress approved eight new judgeships and related staff for the Superior Court. Congress also approved the expansion of the Metropolitan Police Department by 1,000 officers and companion increases in prosecutorial staff of the United States Attorney's office. The Chief Judge of the Superior Court has estimated that seven additional judgeships will be required to handle the increased caseload. Such further enlargement of the trial court would represent a 50 percent increase in the number of trial judges since the establishment of the Superior Court in 1971.

The needs of the D.C. Court of Appeals are no less compelling. As several studies by the bar and the National Center for State Courts have documented, an intermediate appellate court is needed in the District of Columbia. The number of appellate judges has remained unchanged since court reorganization in 1971 although the appellate court's workload has increased by 150 percent. The assistance of Senior Judges has not reduced the delay and congestion on appeal. Despite increases in judicial and clerk's office productivity, there were 2,283 cases pending on appeal at the end of 1989 and the average delay on appeal was 22 months, far in excess of American Bar Association standards. In the meantime, the ability of the District's highest court to fulfill its jurisprudential responsibilities remains strained.

Accordingly, the chief judges of the District of Columbia Courts will continue to urge Congress to approve additional trial judgeships and associated resources and to establish an intermediate appellate court.

II. Court System Matters. In the midst of addressing burgeoning caseloads, the D.C. Court System had to address other important matters. The Joint Committee on Judicial Administration conducted a nationwide search for the Courts' third executive officer following the announced retirement of Larry P. Polansky, Esquire, after 11 years of service. Ulysses B. Hammond, Esquire, Associate State Court Administrator of the Michigan Supreme Court, and a native of the District of Columbia, was selected, and he will assume his new responsibilities in February 1990. Selection of a new Fiscal Officer, following the retirement of Mr. Alfred E. Berling after 18 years' service, was deferred pending selection of the Executive Officer.

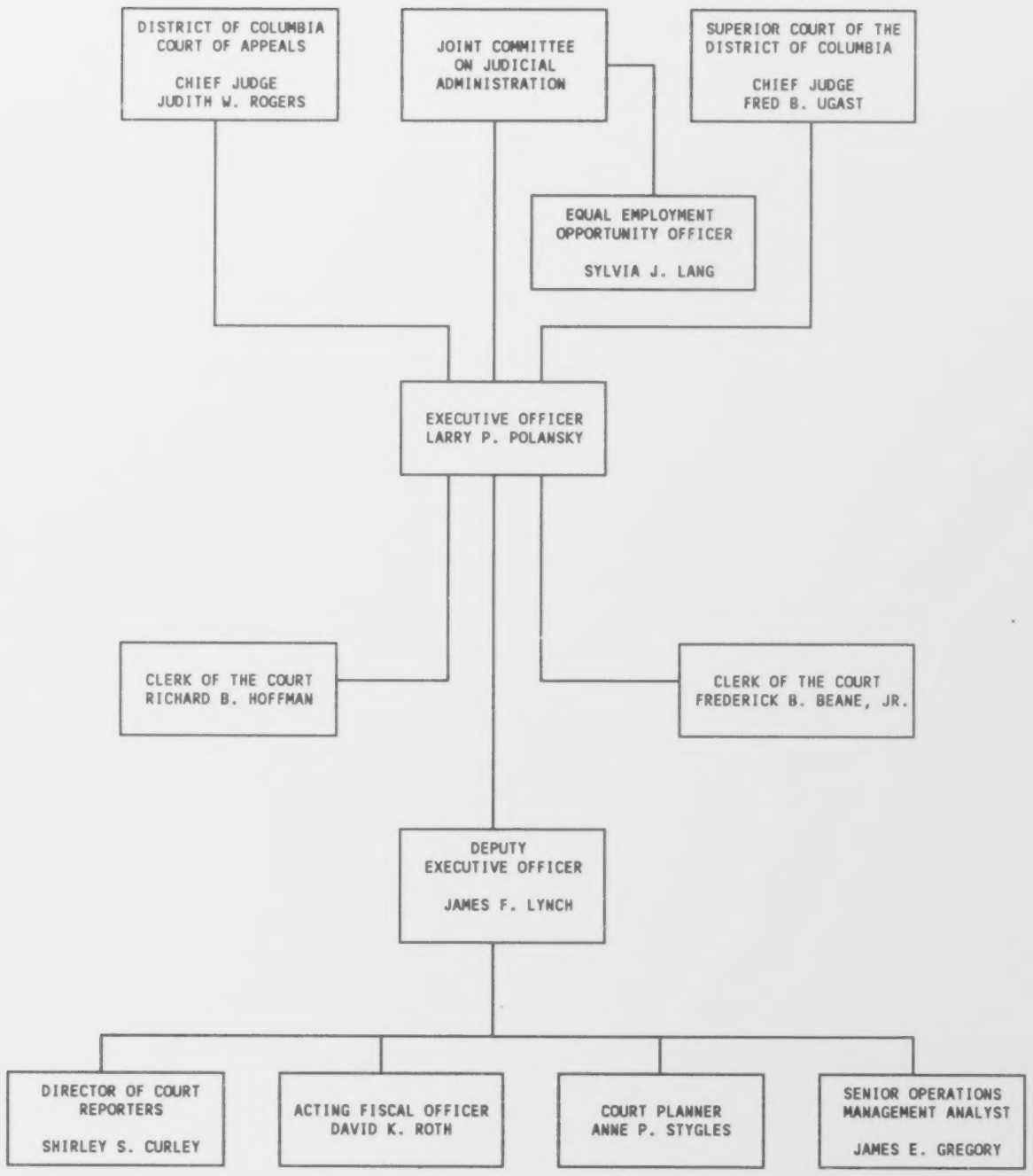
The Joint Committee also adopted revisions to the Courts' Equal Employment Opportunity procedures in accordance with recommendations of the Courts' Equal Employment Officer. The Joint Committee reviewed the operations of the Court Reporting Division under the new Court Reporter Regulations, promulgated November 1, 1988, and acted to improve recruitment possibilities to fill vacancies. Discussions began regarding alternative forms of recording court proceedings. Reviews of the short- and long-term requirements of the Courts for facilities and of the procurement practices of the Courts also began.

The Joint Committee's review of the security system for the Courts led to the adoption of a new program modeled after the security system provided by the U.S. Marshal for the federal courts. The 101st Congress appropriated the necessary funding, and the new system will commence in mid-1990.

In addition, in conjunction with the District of Columbia Bar and other Bar associations, a number of projects were explored which, upon further refinement, should lead to further examination of the Courts' practices and proceedings.

Finally, as in the past, the Court System benefitted from the dedicated and faithful service by the Courts' employees. Special recognition was given to employees chosen for their individual contributions and to employees with many years of service at the employee awards ceremony.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS
ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS
ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

The District of Columbia Courts, consisting of the Court of Appeals, the Superior Court, and the Court System, constitute the Judicial Branch of the District Government and are separate and distinct from the Executive and Legislative Branches.

The organization and operation of the District of Columbia Courts, a completely unified court system, are described in detail in the "District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970." The purview of the respective courts, the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration and the Executive Officer, may be summarized as follows.

Under statute, responsibility for the administrative activity of the District of Columbia Court System is vested in the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration which consists of: Chief Judge, Court of Appeals (Chair); Chief Judge, Superior Court; one Associate Judge, Court of Appeals; and, two Associate Judges, Superior Court. The Executive Officer serves as Secretary to the Joint Committee.

The Executive Officer administratively manages the District of Columbia Court System, as authorized by the "District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970," and in accordance with the policies of the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration and the Chief Judges in their respective courts.

The highest court of the District of Columbia is the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, and final judgments and decrees of the Court of Appeals are reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with Section 1257 of Title 28, United States Code.

As the equivalent of a state supreme court, the responsibilities of the Court of Appeals include:

Review of all appeals from the Superior Court;

Review of orders of District of Columbia administrative agencies;

Management of admissions and grievances associated with membership in the District of Columbia Bar;

Review and approval of proposed Superior Court Rules which would modify either the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure;

Establishment of the Committee on the Unauthorized Practice of Law and Client Security Fund; and

In addition, the Chief Judge of the D.C. Court of Appeals serves as Chair of the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration and the Judicial Planning Committee.

The Superior Court is the court of general jurisdiction over virtually all local legal matters and is the only fully-unified tribunal in the country, both in terms of jurisdiction and with respect to designating a single class of judges at the trial level. That is, this Court consists of divisions which provide for all local litigation functions--criminal, civil, juvenile, domestic relations, probate, tax, landlord and tenant, traffic, and other functions which are, in other jurisdictions, spread among several courts operating on municipal, county, and state levels. Judges of the Superior Court rotate on a scheduled basis as follows:

Civil Division: The Civil Division has jurisdiction over any Civil Actions at law or in equity, brought in the District of Columbia, regardless of the amount in controversy. This includes the Small Claims and Landlord and Tenant cases.

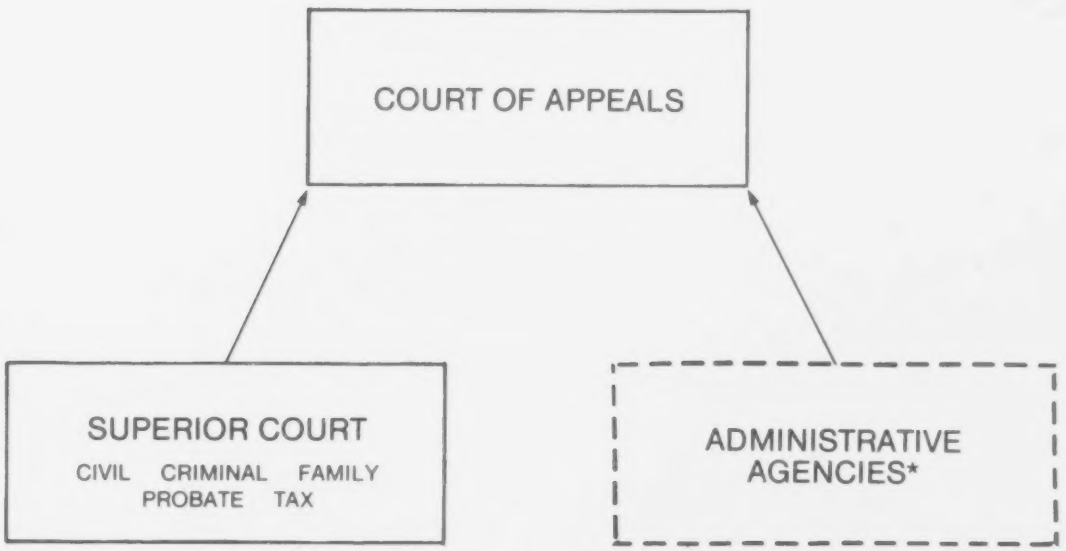
Criminal Division: The Criminal Division is responsible for processing persons charged with crimes in the District of Columbia.

Family Division: The Family Division of the Superior Court embraces the jurisdiction exercised by the former Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia and the Domestic Relations Branch of the former D. C. Court of General Sessions. In addition, the Marriage Bureau processes marriage license applications, issues marriage licenses, and ministers' licenses.

Probate Division: The Office of the Register of Wills supervises the administration of all decedents' estates, guardianships of minors, conservatorships and guardianships of adults, certain trusts, and assignments for the benefits of creditors.

Tax Office: All tax cases (both civil and criminal) brought by or against the District of Columbia are filed in the Tax Office of the Special Operations Division of the Superior Court.

ROUTE OF APPEALS



*Also, certain "contested cases" arising from decisions of the Office of the Mayor.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS FINANCIAL DATA

The budget for the District of Columbia Courts is submitted by the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration through the Mayor and the Council of the District of Columbia to the President and to the United States Congress. The Mayor and the Council are authorized to provide comments and recommendations on the proposed budget, but are statutorily prohibited from changing the Joint Committee's appropriation request. The President and Congress determine the final budget level and composition for the District of Columbia.

TABLE 1
BUDGET OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

	FY 1989		FY 1990	
	Authorized Positions	Actual Expenditures	Authorized Positions	Appropriations
Court of Appeals	81	$4,220,000	86	$4,996,000
Superior Court	1,173	$54,561,000	1,284	$64,939,000
Court System	80	$18,248,000	88	$22,125,000
Total	1,334	$77,029,000	1,458	$92,060,000

EXHIBIT I: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OPERATING BUDGET FY 1990*

GOVERNMENTAL DIRECTION & SUPPORT
$366 Million
11%

HUMAN SUPPORT SERVICES
$828 Million
25%

PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM
$691 Million
21%

PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE
$861 Million
26%

OTHER
$571 Million
17%

TOTAL APPROPRIATION = $3,517,000,000

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS =
$92 Million
3%

*Source: Volume I District of Columbia FY 1991 Supporting Schedules.

TABLE 2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS ' CASH REVENUE[a]

	1988	1989
Court of Appeals Fees	$1,425,223	**$1,093,599**
Superior Court Fees		
Civil Division		
Civil Actions	$935,613	**$1,033,836**
Small Claims	$196,114	**$190,635**
Landlord and Tenant	$1,048,633	**$959,315**
Family Division	$180,370	**$180,268**
Marriage Bureau	$114,598	**$114,155**
Tax Office	$6,942	**$14,684**
Probate Division	$815,015	**$887,596**
Total Superior Court Fees	$3,297,285	**$3,380,489**
Superior Court Fines and Forfeitures		
Criminal Division		
District of Columbia Offenses	$357,173	**$313,003**
United States Offenses	$324,515	**$202,747**
Traffic	$721,897	**$842,163**
Total Fines and Forfeitures	$1,403,585	**$1,357,913**
Superior Court-Other Revenues, Interest and Unclaimed Deposits	$358,980	**$497,983**
Court System		
Court Reporter Transcript Fees	$29,000	**$44,654**
Total Revenue to the D. C. General Fund	$6,514,073	**$6,374,638**

[a]All revenues collected by the Courts, monies for services, fees and forfeitures are transmitted and deposited directly to the District's General Fund.

TABLE 3
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

	1988		1989	
	Receipts	Disbursements	Receipts	Disbursements
Court of Appeals	$1,425,223	$1,425,223	$1,093,599	$1,093,599
Superior Court				
Criminal Division				
Refunds and Transfers	$0	$829,937	$0	$726,182
Fines and Forfeitures	$2,250,868	$1,403,585	$2,071,266	1,357,813
Total	$2,250,868	$2,233,522	$2,071,266	$2,083,995
Civil Division				
Fees	$2,180,360	$2,180,360	$2,183,786	$2,183,786
Escrow	$4,810,709	$4,306,320	$4.208,762	$4,204,418
Total	$6,991,069	$6,486,680	6,392,548	$6,388,204
Family Division				
Fees	$180,370	$180,370	$180,268	$180,268
Marriage Bureau-Fees	$114,598	$114,598	$114,155	$114,155
Escrow	$21,445,636	$21,454,514	$24,957,755	$24,953,157
Total	$21,740,604	$21,749,482	$25,252,178	$25,247,580
Tax Office-Fees	$6,942	$6,942	$14,684	$14,684
Probate Division				
Fees	$815,015	$815,015	$887,596	$887,596
Escrow	$ 292,626	$ 292,626	$ 167,272	$ 167,272
Total	$1,107,641	$1,107,641	$1,054,868	$1,054,868
Other Revenue				
Unclaimed Deposits (exceeding two years)	$0	$128,240	$507,911	$507,911
Interest Earned	$230,740	$230,740	$323,430	$323,430
Total	$ 230,740	$ 358,980	$ 831,341	$ 831,341
Total Superior Court	$32,327,864	$31,943,247	$35,616,885	$35,620,672
Court System				
Court Reporting Division Transcripts	$29,000	$29,000	$44,654	$44,654
Grand Total-District of Columbia Courts	$33,782,087	$33,397,470	$36,755,138	$36,758,925

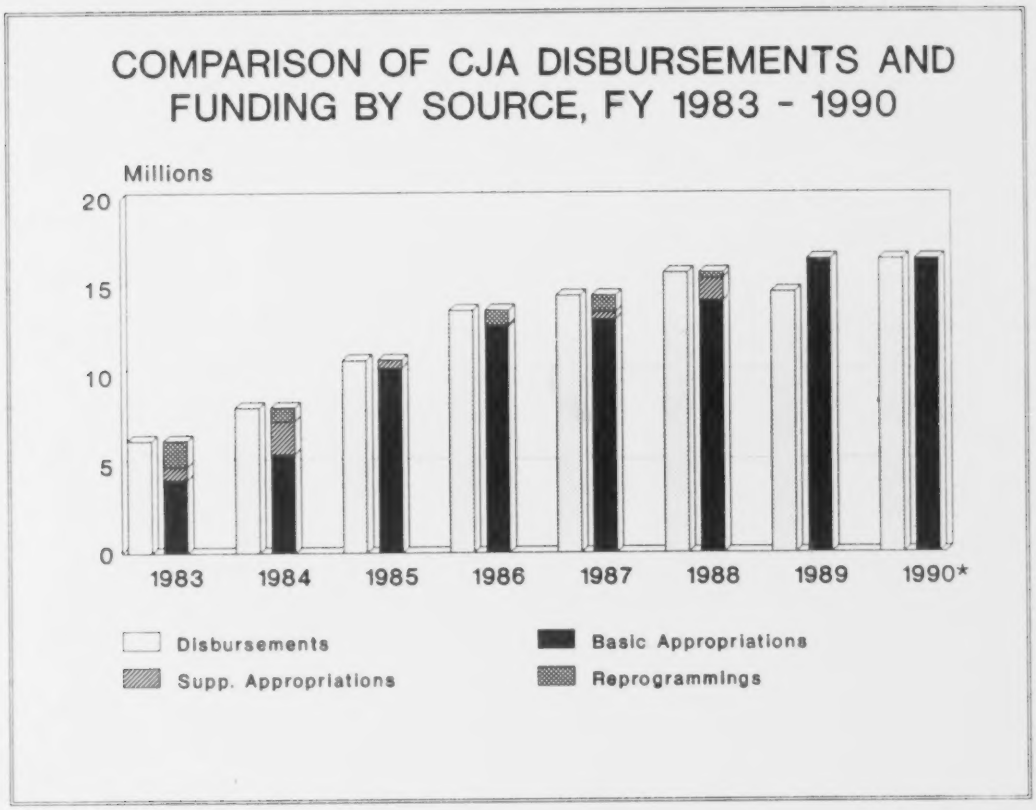
EXHIBIT II
COMPARISON OF CJA DISBURSEMENTS AND FUNDING BY SOURCE, FY 1983-1990

Under the provisions of the Criminal Justice Act (CJA) of 1974, the Courts are required to finance legal representation for adult indigents in criminal cases and for all indigent juveniles charged as delinquent or in need of supervision. Although the Public Defender Service provides some indigent services, the bulk of the appointments are to private attorneys serving under the CJA program. Expenses that must be covered, in addition to legal representation, include investigations, acquisition of transcripts, as well as expert services and other services necessary for an adequate defense.

Exhibit II reflects Criminal Justice Act appropriations and payments for Fiscal Years 1983 through 1989, including projections for disbursements anticipated by the close of FY 1990. It seems clear that a pattern has been established whereby expenditure demands exceed funds originally appropriated, requiring that, each year, measures be taken to obtain supplemental and reprogrammed funding. The ever-mounting cost of operating the CJA program is dramatically illustrated in the accompanying graphic display.

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	6,354,600	8,188,700	10,854,306	13,661,972	14,498,000	15,766,600	14,692,900	16,542,000[a]
TOTAL FUNDING BY SOURCE	6,354,600	8,190,000	10,862,000	13,661,972	14,498,000	15,766,600	16,542,000	16,542,000
Basic Appropriations	4,150,300	5,614,000	10,422,000	12,760,000	13,160,000	14,213,000	16,542,000	16,542,000
Supplemental Appropriations	749,700	1,828,000	440,000	100,000	400,000	1,265,000	-	-
Reprogrammings	1,454,600	748,000	-	801,972	938,000	288,600	-	-

[a]Projected amount



*Projected amount for basic appropriations and disbursements.

COURT OF APPEALS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Judge

Judith W. Rogers

Associate Judges

Julia Cooper Mack[1]
Theodore R. Newman, Jr.
John M. Ferren
James A. Belson
John A. Terry
John M. Steadman
Frank E. Schwelb
Michael W. Farrell

Senior Judges

George R. Gallagher
John W. Kern III
William C. Pryor
Gerard D. Reilly

Retired Judges

Stanley S. Harris
Catherine B. Kelly
J. Walter Yeagley

Clerk of the Court

Richard B. Hoffman

[1]*Retired: September 30, 1989.*

JUDGES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Judge Judith W. Rogers

Julia Cooper Mack[1]

Theodore R. Newman, Jr.

John M. Ferren

James A. Belson

John A. Terry

John M. Steadman

Frank E. Schwelb

Michael W. Farrell

[1]*Retired September 30, 1989.*

SENIOR JUDGES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

George R. Gallagher

John W. Kern III

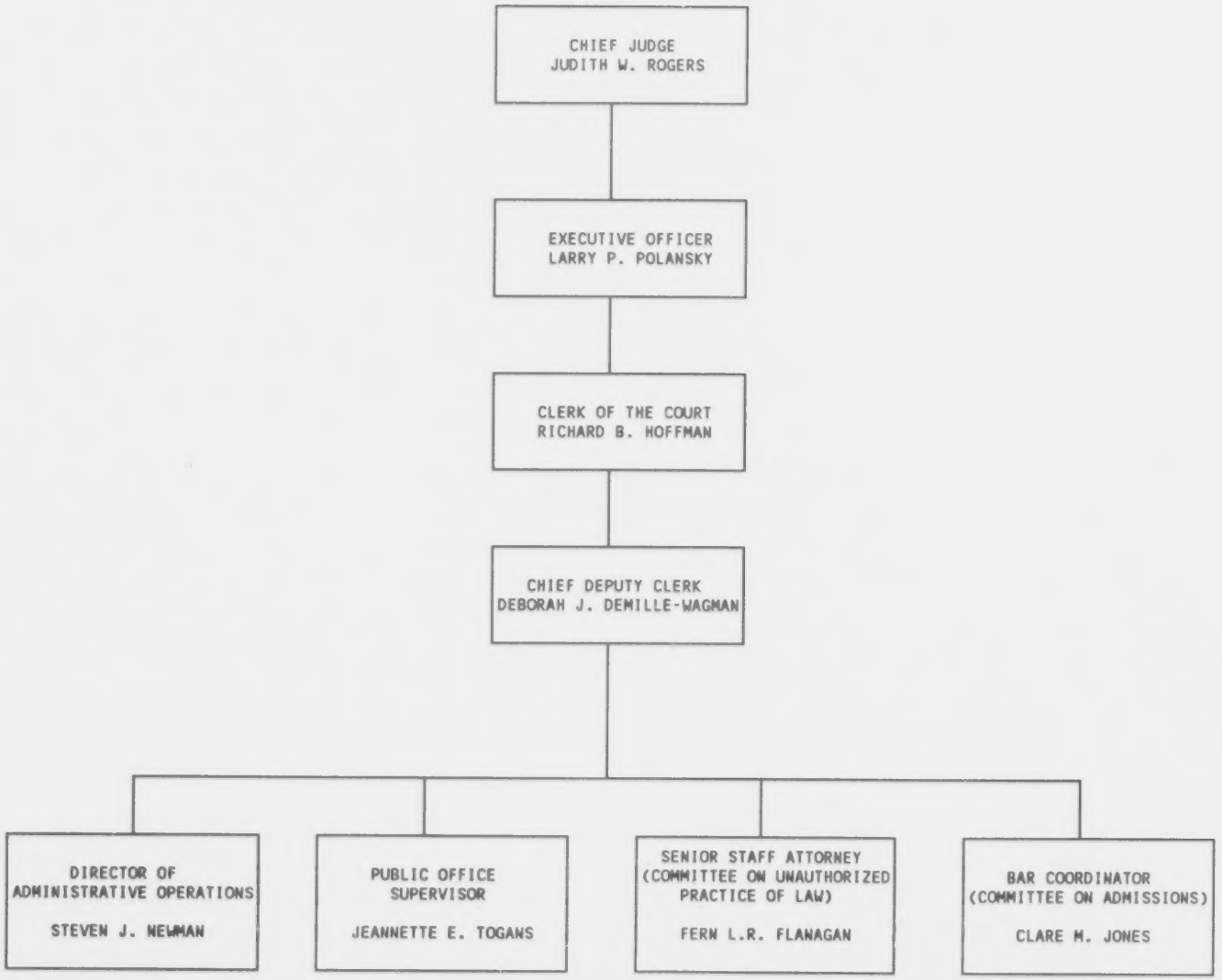
William C. Pryor

Gerard D. Reilly

Participants at the 1989 Employees' Recognition Ceremony on the third floor atrium.

Photograph by Dunn Associates

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS
ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

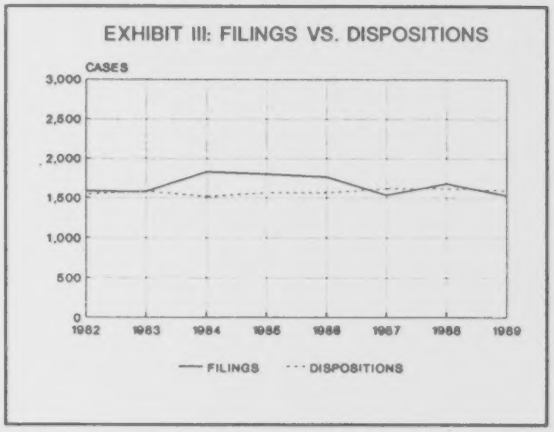


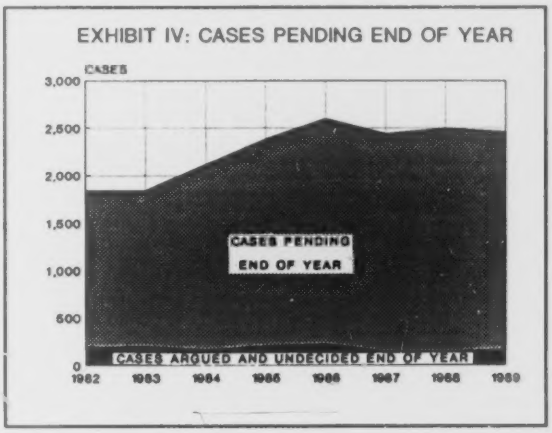
REPORT OF
JUDITH W. ROGERS, CHIEF JUDGE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

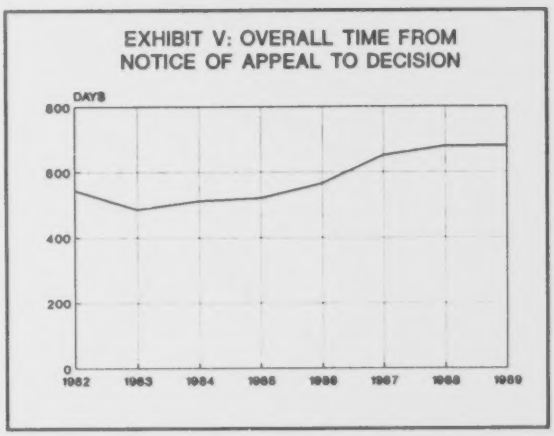
In 1989 the District of Columbia Court of Appeals disposed of 1,598 cases. This represents 64 more cases than were filed, slightly less of a dent into the Court's backlog than in 1987. While commendable in view of the judicial resources available to the appellate court, there remained 2,283 cases pending at the end of 1989. Delay on appeal, at an average of 22 months, did not decrease.

Independent studies of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals by the D.C. Bar, the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, and the National Center for State Courts have recommended creation of an intermediate court. These studies have documented the steady increase in past years in appellate caseload and in the average time on appeal, notwithstanding court management improvements. The studies also have noted the adverse effect of the heavy caseload on the court's ability to hear cases en banc. Additionally, the American Bar Association *Standards on Court Organization* call for creation of an intermediate court of appeals when workload makes impossible the proper performance of both the law-stating and error-review functions of the appellate court, thus allowing each function to be performed more effectively. Thirty-eight states, when faced with the problem of appellate delay, have created intermediate courts of appeal. The issues presented to the District's highest court are the same issues that are presented to the highest courts in the states. No state without an intermediate court has a caseload as high as that of the District of Columbia. Therefore, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals supported the enactment of Congressional legislation to establish an intermediate appellate court.

In 1989, as in 1988, a Subcommittee of the House Committee on the District of Columbia held hearings on legislation to establish an intermediate court of appeals and provide for additional judicial and support resources for the D.C. Superior Court. The proposal to establish an intermediate appellate court received widespread support, including the Mayor and the Council of the District of Columbia, the Corporation Counsel of the District of Columbia, the D.C. Bar, the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, the Washington Bar Association, the Trial Lawyers Association of Metropolitan Washington, and the Council for Court Excellence, represented by its president, former United States Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., of Maryland, and Charles A. Horsky, Esquire, president emeritus.







The studies of the D.C. Court of Appeals and experience in the states demonstrates that other alternatives will not solve the fundamental problems of delay and congestion on appeal. Adding appellate judges, as the use of Senior Judges makes clear, is not the solution. Indeed, adding judges, without also restructuring the appellate court, may well exacerbate delays and congestion: the possibility of en banc review becomes even more remote and the likelihood of increased divisional conflict increases. Experience in other jurisdictions has demonstrated that adding judges can alleviate trial court but not appellate court delay and congestion.

Nor is the solution increased non-judicial productivity. Decreasing the time for transcript and record preparation does not decide cases. Nor does the addition of central staff. Briefs, cases, and records still must be reviewed by the judges and judges, acting collegially, must decide each case.

In an effort to exhaust all other avenues of delay reduction, the District of Columbia Courts have acted to bring about decreases in transcript and record preparation time, and the D.C. Court of Appeals has adopted a case management system using central staff which will begin in mid-1990.

The November 1988 revision of the Court Reporter Rules was designed to achieve, over a three-year period, the goal of 60 days for completion of transcripts. In 1989, the court reporting and transcribing staff of the Court System concentrated on reducing the backlog of transcript orders. By October 1989, the average time for preparing an appellate transcript had been cut to 48 days. In addition, added staff in the Appeals Coordinator's Office in the Superior Court has produced a reduction in the time required to file the record with the Court of Appeals. District of Columbia agencies also began to revise their procedures for producing records in a more timely manner.

In 1990, the Court will address the next stage of appellate delay by advance scheduling of appeals, with deadlines for filing briefs and a date for argument or submission without argument to the Court, and by improved case screening. The Board of Judges, in September 1989, approved a case management plan to enhance the Court's ability to reduce delay on appeal. This followed the Court's efforts to improve the earlier phases of the appellate process: the preparation of the record and transcript for use on appeal and procedural dispositions through docketing requirements and motions for summary affirmance and summary reversal. The case management plan, effective in mid-1990, will feature early screening of all cases by the staff attorneys and the screening of cases by the Clerk of the Court prior to their placement on the calendar. Cases will be identified for early disposition, either by prebriefing conferences, settlement, summary disposition on motion, or decision without oral argument. Judicial chambers also will be relieved of some administrative tasks. The 101st Congress authorized three staff attorneys to carry out the case management plan.

These laudable accomplishments, culminating a year of management improvements and plans by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, leave unresolved the fundamental problems of delay and congestion on appeal. The demands on judges will continue to be heavy since the workload of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals is "higher by far," according to the 1986 study by the National Center for State Courts, than that of appellate courts in jurisdictions which do not have an intermediate appellate court. In 1989, approximately 1,000 cases were calendared for consideration and per-judge disposition again significantly exceeded the national average.

Rules Review

Rules of Professional Conduct. In addition to caseload matters, the Board of Judges devoted considerable time to review of proposed rules of professional conduct. Following consideration of the 1986 petition of the Board of Governors of the District of Columbia Bar, and subsequent Bar petitions, the Court in 1988 published proposed rules for comment. Voluminous comments were received, including comments from many federal agencies, and in December 1989 the Board of Judges concluded its review and revision of the proposed rules. The final rules will become effective January 1, 1991.

Attorney Disciplinary Rules. The Court completed in 1989 its review of the proposed amendments to the disciplinary rules governing the D.C. Bar and the revised rules took effect on September 1, 1989.

Admission to the Bar. The Board of Judges also completed review of proposed amendments to the rules governing admission to the District of Columbia Bar. Several studies were presented to the Board. The Board decided only to change the rule on waiver, the new rule requiring that candidates seeking admission by waiver must pass the Multi-state Professional Responsibility Exam.

Superior Court Rules. Additionally, the Board of Judges approved numerous amendments to the D.C. Superior Court rules proposed by the Superior Court Board of Judges affecting all divisions of the trial court.

The 14th Annual Judicial Conference

The impact of drug abuse in the community and on the workload of the courts was the timely subject of the fourteenth annual Judicial Conference of the District of Columbia Courts. Participants included representatives from the community, academia, federal and local agencies, area politicians, and members of the Bar. A variety of views were expressed on matters concerning cause, treatment, and legalization. Dr. Robert DuPont, formerly White House advisor on drugs and District of Columbia government employee, was the keynote speaker. Mayor Kurt Schmoke of Baltimore and Professor Ethan Nadelmann from Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School of International Affairs were among the panelists that discussed legalization of drugs with Professor Charles Olgetree of Harvard Law School. The Honorable Reggie B. Walton, Deputy Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and formerly a judge of the Superior Court, was the luncheon speaker.

Other Court Functions

Court Committees. The members of the Bar and the community who serve on the several committees of the Court rendered outstanding service this year.

The Committee on Admissions, chaired by the Honorable Catherine B. Kelly, considered an increasing number of motions for admission without examination and continued to participate in a national experiment testing the new Multi-state Essay Examination prepared under the direction of the National Conference of Bar Examiners. The Board of Judges appointed Joanne Doddy Fort, Esquire, Charles L. Reischel, Esquire, and Grace E. Speights, Esquire, as members of the Committee.

The Committee on Unauthorized Practice of Law, chaired by James P. Schaller, Esquire, continued its efforts to resolve allegations of improper appearances. Recognizing the increased occurrence of complaints in the immigration area, the Committee recommended the addition to its membership of an attorney specializing in this field and the Board of Judges approved the recommended appointment of Linda M. Hoffman, Esquire. The Committee also heard from an expert in the immigration field of practice. The Board of Judges also appointed Donald T. Bucklin, Esquire, and reappointed Jerry D. Voight, Esquire, to the Committee.

The Board on Professional Responsibility, chaired by J. Randolph Wilson, Esquire, and since August 1989, by George W. Miller, Esquire, assisted the Court in administering the disciplinary system. It devoted its annual meeting to the issue of drug abuse by attorneys, and a large number of the appellate judges attended the meeting. Continuing to draw from members of the Hearing Committees, the Board of Judges appointed Patricia Wynn, Esquire, to the Board on Professional Responsibility. The Board of Judges also reappointed Charles R. Donnenfeld, Esquire, now Vice-Chairman, and Ms. Hannah Jopling Kaiser.

The Trustees of the Clients' Security Fund, chaired by Nicholas D. Ward, Esquire, continued to perform an important service to the Court and the community. In the past year, the Fund has strengthened its operating relationships with the Attorney-Client Arbitration Board and the Office of Bar Counsel to enhance the early identification of cases. The Board of Judges appointed Myles V. Lynk, Esquire, as a Trustee.

The Bar. The D.C. Bar and several voluntary bar associations maintained their tradition of support of the Court. Of continuing vital importance to the Court is the relatively small group of attorneys who make themselves available to accept appointments in appellate cases, and several efforts were made to respond to their concerns regarding the processing of vouchers.

The Court and Its Employees. The Court welcomed as its newest member Judge Michael W. Farrell, who succeeded the Honorable William C. Pryor, who continues to serve on the Court as a senior judge. Judge Julia Cooper Mack, who retired in September 1989 after 14 years of service on the Court, also continues to serve as a Senior Judge.

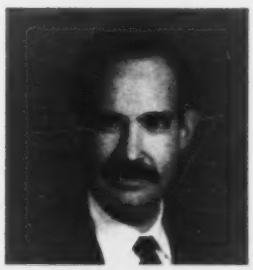
Resigning from the Clerk's Office staff after 18 years of service, Ms. Maria Harrison Ryan assumed duties at the newly created U.S. Court of Veterans' Appeals, on which the Honorable Frank Q. Nebeker, formerly a member of the D.C. Court of Appeals, presides as Chief Judge. Two other Clerk's Office staff members joined Mrs. Ryan: Angelia Granzen, now secretary to the Chief Judge, and John Thompson. Joining our Clerk's Office in 1989 were Jeanette E. Togans, who became Director of Public Office Operations, having served previously in the Civil Division of the D.C. Superior Court, and Steven J. Newman, who was appointed Director of Administration.

COURT OF APPEALS
CLERK OF COURT

The Clerk's Office of the Court of Appeals is charged with carrying out all administrative functions of the Court. Responsibilities include maintaining and monitoring the docket; calendaring; processing motions; publishing and distributing opinions, judgments, and orders; arranging settlement conferences; and providing legal and administrative support to judges on contested and substantive motions. Support for the Committee on Admissions, including the administration and grading of the bar examination, the Committee on Unauthorized Practice of Law, and the Board on Professional Responsibility is also provided by the Clerk's staff. The Clerk acts as secretary to the annual Judicial Conference of the District of Columbia Courts.

Richard B. Hoffman
Clerk of the Court

Deborah J. DeMille-Wagman
Chief Deputy Clerk



Steven J. Newman
Director of Administrative Operations

Clare M. Jones
Director of Admissions and Court Committee Operations

Jeanette E. Togans
Director of Public Office Operations

Fern L. R. Flanagan
Senior Staff Attorney

COURT OF APPEALS
STATISTICS

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TABLE 4
FILINGS BY CATEGORY AND RATIO TO DISPOSITIONS

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Criminal	690	720	748	891	939	693	769	649
Civil	598	534	629	511	517	521	557	493
Agency	191	207	348	266	183	174	191	200
Special Proceedings	106	75	46	55	42	79	90	135
Disciplinary	n/a	35	39	47	53	37	26	38
Rehearings Granted	n/a	9	18	28	29	36	48	19
Total Filings	1,585	1,580	1,828	1,798	1,763	1,540	1,681	1,534
Total Dispositions	1,546	1,587	1,518	1,570	1,567	1,622	1,624	1,598
Ratio Dispositions/Filings (%)	97.5	100.4	83.0	87.3	88.9	105.3	96.6	104.2
Applications for Allowance of Appeal	131	106	85	79	76	96	62	49
Pending December 31	1,645	1,638	1,948	2,176	2,372	2,290	2,347	2,283

TABLE 5
CRIMINAL APPEALS AS A PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS AFTER TRIAL

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Number of Convictions After Trial (Jury or Bench)	1,039	1,091	1,221	1,581	1,265	1,002	1,036	1,027
Number of Criminal Appeals Filed	690	720	748	891	939	693	769	649
% Appeals to Convictions	66.4	66.0	61.3	56.4	74.2	69.2	74.2	63.2

TABLE 6
DISPOSITIONS BY METHOD

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
By Opinion	305	298	322	318	279	296	249	306
By Memorandum Opinion and Judgment	507	505	485	481	503	519	489	606
By Judgment Without Opinion	69	72	57	49	58	100	66	65
By Order	665	712	654	722	727	707	820	621
Total	1,546	1,587	1,518	1,570	1,567	1,622	1,624	1,598

TABLE 7
MOTIONS

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Procedural Motions	4,225	4,635	4,993	5,469	5,883	6,228	5,982	5,812
Substantive Motions	1,465	1,527	1,940	1,496	1,437	1,435	1,814	1,420

TABLE 8
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TIME ON APPEAL[a]

	Number of Days							
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Overall Time On Appeal	544	487	513	521	566	651	679	680
Stages of Appeal:								
Time from Notice of Appeal to Filing of Record	170	175	171	183	197	256	227	213
Time from Filing of Record to Completed Briefing	161	156	178	164	160	157	237	265
Time from Completed Briefing to Argument or Submission	112	92	100	117	108	127	152	160
Time from Argument or Submission to Decision	110	82	83	79	97	107	76	69

[a]Only those cases which reach a particular stage of appeal are used to calculate the average time in that stage. All cases are included in the overall time on appeal. Therefore, the sum of the intermediate stage will not equal the overall time. Dispositions by order are not included in these statistics.

TABLE 9
BAR ADMISSIONS

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Applications for Admission to Bar by Examination:								
Number Filed	3,220	2,907	1,321	873	574	410	477	531
Number of Applications Withdrawn	306	322	265	38	73	56	34	38
Number of Applications Rejected	5	5	3	8	4	13	5	13
Number of Unsuccessful Applicants	1,118	802	555	365	288	234	243	224
Number of Successful Applicants	1,633	1,783	701	383	209	176	234	307
Number of Applicants Admitted	1,548	1,774	686	419	207	188	227	320
Applications for Admission to Bar by Motion:								
Number Filed	465	383	1,742	1,977	2,418	2,367	4,277	3,315
Number of Applicants Admitted	443	408	974	2,294	1,541	1,359	3,619	4,284
Number of Applicants Rejected	61	15	10	15	11	12	8	22
Certificates of Good Standing	3,031	3,536	3,434	1,733	3,544	3,418	3,293	3,689
Certification for Law Student in Court Program	358	301	342	411	340	294	263	266

TABLE 10
DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Disbarments	10	6	10	11	11	7	8	4
Suspensions	15	17	9	13	22	23	20	15
Public Censure	3	4	5	3	1	3	1	4
Petitions for Reinstatement	3	1	0	2	3	4	2	2
Petitions by Bar Counsel of Disciplinary Board to Conduct Formal Hearings	61	42	32	28	39	21	27	20
Miscellaneous Petitions	5	3	1	3	3	3	0	4

SUPERIOR COURT

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chief Judge
Fred B. Ugast

Associate Judges

George Herbert Goodrich
Sylvia Bacon
Eugene N. Hamilton
Joseph Michael Hannon
Bruce S. Mencher
Robert M. Scott
Paul R.Webber III
Annice McBryde Wagner
Gladys Kessler
Robert A. Shuker
Carlisle E. Pratt
Frederick H. Weisberg
Peter H.Wolf
Harriett R.Taylor
Shellie F. Bowers
Truman A. Morrison III
Henry H. Kennedy, Jr.
Iraline Green Barnes
William C. Gardner
Ricardo M. Urbina
Henry F. Greene
Richard S. Salzman
Warren R. King
Reggie B. Walton[1]
Ronald P. Wertheim
George W. Mitchell
Steffen W. Graae
Geoffrey M. Alprin
Stephen F. Eilperin
A. Franklin Burgess, Jr.
Nan R. Huhn
Bruce D. Beaudin
Rufus G. King III
Collen Kollar-Kotelly
Robert S. Tignor
Noel A. Kramer
Emmet G. Sullivan
Robert I. Richter
Susan R. Winfield
Herbert B. Dixon, Jr.
Richard A. Levie
Curtis E. von Kann
Michael Lee Rankin
Harold L. Cushenberry, Jr.
Evelyn E.C. Queen
John H. Suda
Arthur L. Burnett, Sr.
Cheryl M. Long
Mildred Matesich Edwards
Eric H. Holder, Jr.

Senior Judges

Samuel B. Block
Leonard Braman
John F. Doyle
John D. Fauntleroy[2]
Margaret Austin Haywood
John R. Hess
Fred L. McIntyre
Luke C. Moore
Tim Murphy
George D. Neilson
Nicholas S. Nunzio
Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr.
Donald S. Smith
William E. Stewart, Jr.
William S. Thompson

Retired Judges

Richard R. Atkinson
Alfred Burka
Harold H. Greene
Joyce Hens Greene
Charles W. Halleck
Orman W. Ketcham
Milton S. Kronheim, Jr.
John J. Malloy
David L. Norman
George H. Revercomb
W. Byron Sorrell
Dyer Justice Taylor
James A. Washington, Jr.

Clerk of the Court
Frederick B. Beane, Jr.

[1]*Resigned: June 9, 1989.*
[2]*Deceased: October 29, 1989.*

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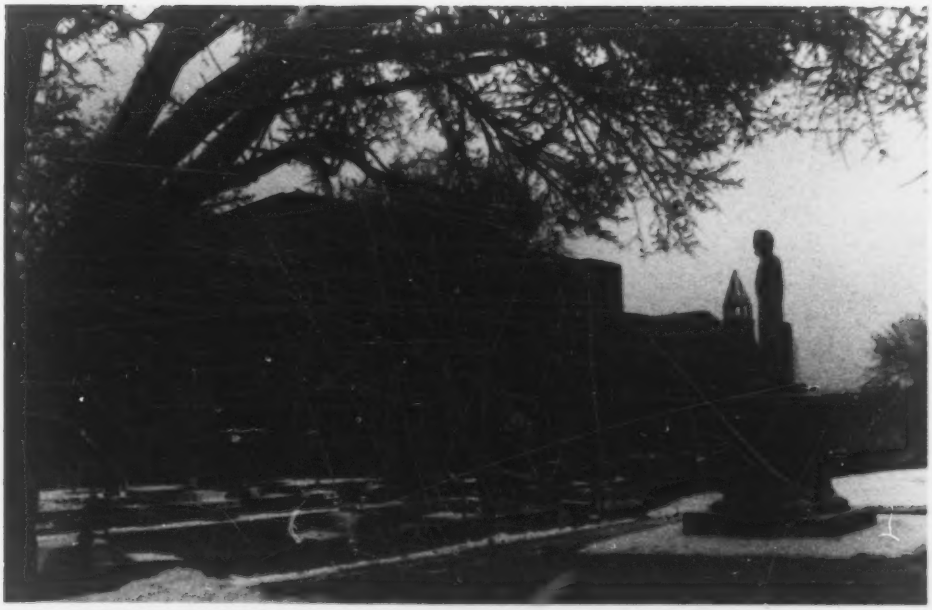

The District of Columbia Courthouse.

Photo by Paul V. Roddy

SENIOR JUDGES
SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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Nicholas S. Nunzio

Joseph M. F. Ryan

Donald S. Smith

William E. Stewart, Jr.

William S. Thompson

HEARING COMMISSIONERS
SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Hearing Commissioners

Morton Berg
Paul Buxbaum
Jerry S. Byrd
Kaye K. Christian
Evelyn B. Coburn
Pamela Young Diaz
J. Dennis Doyle
Roy M. Ellis
James S. Gardiner
Thomas J. Gaye
Andrea L. Harnett
John W. King
Earl E. Shamwell, Jr.
Hugh O Stevenson
John H. Treanor, Jr.

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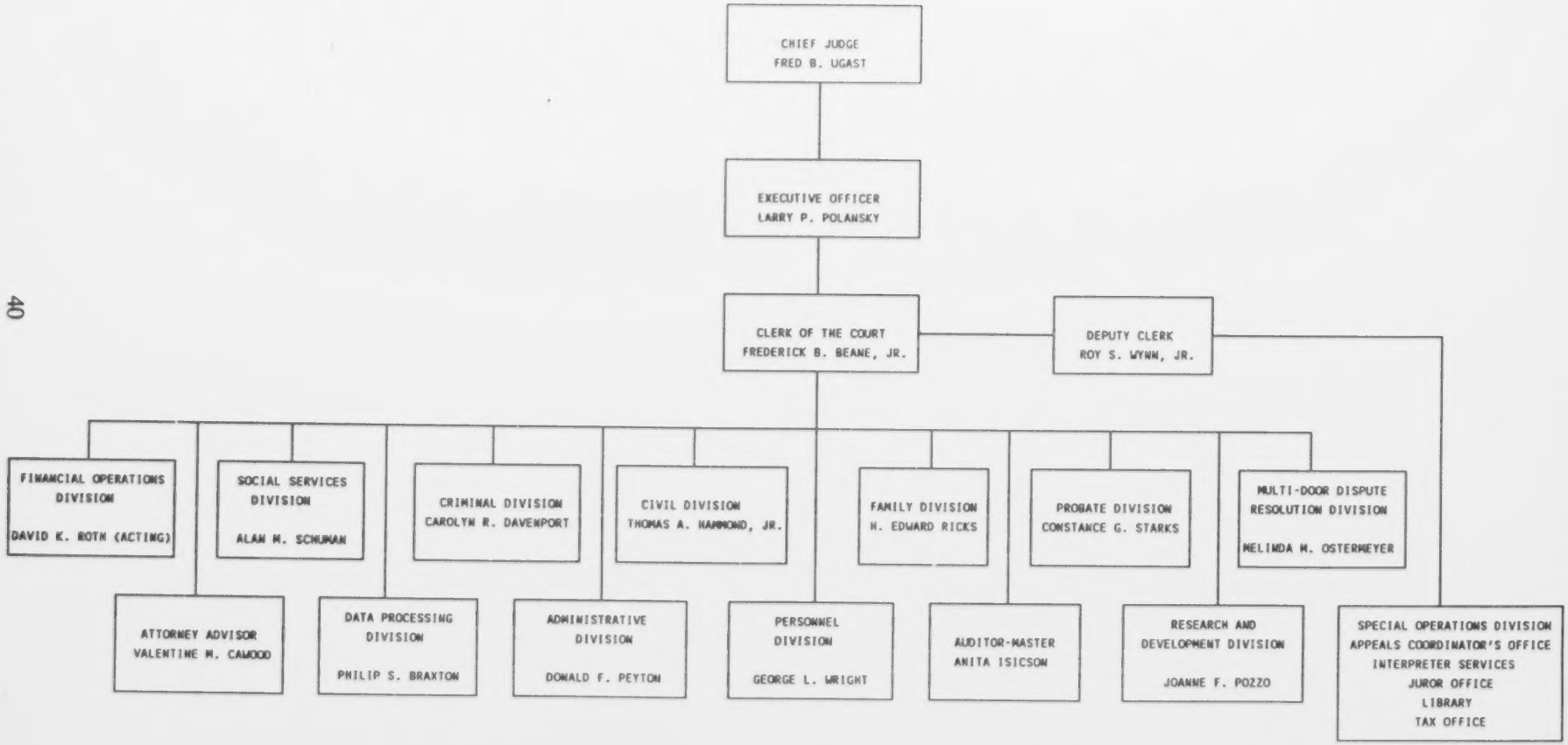
Hugh O Stevenson

John H. Treanor, Jr.

[1] *Commissioner of Mental Health*

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



REPORT OF
FRED B. UGAST, CHIEF JUDGE
SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

INTRODUCTION

Upon assuming the office of the Chief Judge on June 1, 1986, I identified ultimate goals as supporting and improving the justice system in our local Court through constant growth, innovative program development, and greater judicial participation in court administration and community affairs. Despite the impossibility of accurately predicting the overall effects the drug crisis would force upon the judicial system, this Court has repeatedly met the challenges of the goals we set while also successfully dealing with burgeoning workloads and seemingly incredible demands. Without the selfless dedication, mutual effort, creative spirit, and sincere commitment of our judges, commissioners, and staff this Court could not have continued to remain a model for court systems throughout the country.

I am extremely proud of this Court's accomplishments in 1989, and I am grateful for the opportunity to report our achievements.

I. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONCERNS

The Court was saddened by the untimely death of the Honorable John D. Fauntleroy on October 29, 1989. Judge Fauntleroy had given extraordinary service to the Court for nearly 20 years. Judge Fauntleroy retired as an associate judge in 1987. However, in February 1989, he returned to the Superior Court as a senior judge where he remained until his passing. His calm, helpful manner and keen sense of justice will be missed.

On June 9, 1989, the Honorable Reggie B. Walton resigned from the Superior Court to accept the position of Deputy Director of State and Local Affairs with the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Judge Walton had faithfully served the Court for the past eight years and was the Deputy Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division at the time of his resignation. We wish him much success in his critical new mission.

In October, the Honorable Frederick H. Weisberg and the Honorable Henry H. Kennedy, Jr. were appointed Presiding and Deputy Presiding Judge, respectively, of the Criminal Division. At the same time, the Honorable Paul R. Webber, III and the Honorable Nan R. Huhn were named Presiding and Deputy Presiding Judge, respectively, of the Civil Division. I look forward to sharing management duties and responsibilities with all of these judges. I want to express my deep appreciation and sincere thanks to the Honorable William C. Gardner and the Honorable Robert A. Shuker for serving as Presiding Judges of the Civil and Criminal Divisions, respectively, during the past four years.

In November, President Bush appointed Zinora M. Mitchell-Rankin as an associate judge of the Superior Court. Judge Mitchell-Rankin will begin her services in January 1990, and I look forward to working with her as a member of our bench.

Another judge of our Court, the Honorable Annice McBryde Wagner, was nominated by President Bush to become an associate judge on the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. Judge Wagner has been a Superior Court jurist for the past 12 years and is presently the Presiding Judge of the Tax/Probate Division. The Court wishes her well in her new appellate position, and I want to convey my heartfelt appreciation for the many contributions she made to the Superior Court.

In February 1990, Larry P. Polansky, Esquire, will retire as the Executive Officer of the District of Columbia Courts. Mr. Polansky has served the Superior Court with distinction for over 11 years, and during his tenure many innovative programs were developed and implemented particularly in the area of utilization of new technology. Mr. Polansky had the added distinction of being appointed a Board member of the State Justice Institute by President Reagan in 1986. The Trial Court wishes him well in his new endeavors and sincerely thanks him for all his efforts in making the District of Columbia Courts a model for the nation.

The Joint Committee on Judicial Administration has selected Ulysses B. Hammond, Esquire, as the next Executive Officer. The Trial Court looks forward to working with Mr. Hammond and utilizing his familiarity with the operations and administration of a large statewide court system.

The appointment of Ms. Melinda Ostermeyer as Chief Deputy Clerk of the Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Division in February 1989 coincided with the establishment of the Multi-Door program as an operating division of the Superior Court.

John W. Follin, Esquire, who served the Court system for over 40 years, 27 of them as Auditor-Master, retired in March. Anita Isicson, Esquire, succeeded Mr. Follin in the position of Auditor-Master and has completed the computerization of that office. I want to express my appreciation and gratitude to Mr. Follin, who also served as Consultant Auditor-Master during the transition period of the office, for his many years of dedicated service.

Alfred E. Berling, the Courts' Fiscal Officer, retired in August after 18 years of loyal service. I have nothing but praise for Mr. Berling's commitment and contribution to our Courts, and I wish him much success and happiness in his well deserved retirement.

The Probate Division experienced a number of personnel changes due largely to the implementation of the D.C. Guardianship, Protective Proceedings and Durable Power of Attorney Act in September. This Act is expected to have a dramatic impact on the administration of conservatorships in the District of Columbia. The newly created Guardianship and Fiduciary Branch in the Probate Division should enable the Court to provide better supervision of the care provided to the subjects of these proceedings, while simultaneously providing an easier method for the fiduciaries to report to the court.

I am thoroughly convinced that enhancement of our personnel through in-service training programs significantly improves the operation of our organization and helps us maintain our leadership position among urban courts. Judicial, management, and staff training has always been a key interest of mine. Consequently, the Court's Judicial Training Committee, chaired by the Honorable Eugene N. Hamilton, devises an instructional curriculum for new judges and hearing commissioners, develops the agenda for the annual Judges Training Conference, and arranges refresher courses for judges rotating to different court assignments.

In-house training programs for non-judicial staff was considerably expanded last year as well. The Court now has a Career Development Training Program covering such diverse subjects as office system technology, court operations, management and supervisory development and personal growth and self-improvement.

Training for key management personnel has been accomplished mainly through courses offered by the National Center for State Courts and the Institute for Court Management's Court Executive Development Program, and I am pleased to report that Ms. Anne P. Stygles of the Executive Office graduated from the ICM program in June.

II. OPERATIONS: CURRENT STATUS AND STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

A substantial increase in the number of civil actions mediated during the year was evidenced. In May, the Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Division sponsored the third annual Settlement Week in which more than 700 of the Court's oldest civil matters were ordered to participate in mediated settlement conferences. Forty-three percent of these cases settled, and attorneys expressed an extremely high level of satisfaction with the Settlement Week program.

As a result of the on-going success of civil mediation in the Superior Court, it was recommended by the Civil Delay Reduction Task Force that the Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Division play an integral role in the Court's proposed conversion to an individual calendar assignment system in the Civil Division. Between November 13 - December 8, 1989, over 800 civil actions were mediated prior to their assignment to a developmental individual calendar. Beginning in January and ending in October 1990, approximately 75 civil cases will be mediated each week. This expanded settlement effort is designed to reduce the backlog of civil cases and so enable the smoothest possible transition to a new system of individual calendar assignment in the Civil Division.

The Criminal Division experienced a slight increase in the number of case filings in 1989. The most prevalent cause for this increase can be attributed to the drug epidemic that continues to plague our city. For the second year in a row both the number of violent crimes and the murder rate in the District of Columbia increased dramatically.

In testimony before the United States Congress I requested funds to support an additional 15 associate judges. To date, Congress has approved eight new judgeships. I expect these eight judges to be nominated, confirmed, and appointed before the end of Fiscal Year 1990. I remain steadfast in my belief that eight new judges will only allow the Court to meet its current needs. An additional seven judges, and accompanying support personnel, are needed for the Court to adequately cope with the impact of the city's plan to hire 700-1,000 new police officers in 1990.

The Family Division's successful use of individual judge calendars has enabled the Court to schedule status hearings for detained juveniles within an average of one week after the initial court appearance. Trials for detained juveniles are now generally scheduled within 2-3 weeks of the juvenile's initial court appearance. The Family Division achieved similar success in neglect case processing despite a 53% increase in case filings. The division can now schedule status hearings in neglect cases within one week of filing and trials within 4-5 weeks. This type of innovative solutions to delay reduction problems in the face of heavy expansions in workloads is symbolic of this Court's sincere efforts to better serve the citizens of the District of Columbia.

III. STATE-OF-THE-ART MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

In our continued effort to implement a fully integrated and responsive information scheme for the Superior Court, an organization-wide computer system was completed this year with the installation of a local area network in the main courthouse. This fiber-optic

network is the cornerstone upon which several data processing projects are being built. The Court anticipates extending this technology to the three outer Court buildings in 1990.

The Data Processing Division is implementing an Integrated Database Management System (IDMS) in the Criminal Division to collect additional information including new data fields which will capture and produce more in-depth reports concerning aging of cases, continuances, delay, stop lists, statistics, etc. A prototype of the entire system was completed near the end of 1989 and an experimental subprogram is already operational in the Property Office recording all exhibit transactions.

The personal computers in judges' chambers were placed on the new computer network with simplified access to central data bases and outside service bureaus, i.e., WESTLAW and LEXIS/NEXIS. This integrated network will be capable of supporting electronic mail and other office automation functions. During 1990, all of the judges' chambers will be placed on the network connecting them to division directors, branch chiefs, and other key personnel.

The Micrographics Center is engaged in a long-term three-phase microfilming program designed to ensure quality control of the filming, indexing, storing, and destruction of the Court's closed and inactive files. In 1989, the Micrographics Center filmed over one million documents while completing microfilming projects in the Criminal and Probate Divisions and Tax Office.

A coordinated effort by the Social Services and Data Processing Divisions along with the Alcohol Drug Abuse Services Administration (ADASA) has resulted in greatly enhanced probationer computerized drug testing results. Through this endeavor the Social Services Division is now able to receive drug tests results on their clients within four days of the actual test date.

IV. SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS

During 1989 the Social Services Division supervised close to 12,000 adult and juvenile probationers. Additionally, more than 10,000 adult and juvenile diagnostic/sentencing reports were produced for the Court. The Social Services Division estimates that well over 60% of all adult criminal offenders and more than 46% of juvenile probationers were involved with illegal drugs. Drug test results secured from the Pretrial Services Agency and ADASA reveal that cocaine, particularly "crack cocaine", is by far the drug of choice among the city's drug abusers. Accordingly, many of the specialized programs instituted during 1989 by the Social Services Division focused on innovative supervision strategies for cocaine involved adult and juvenile offenders.

A major drug initiative, Project Safety Net, was undertaken in 1989 with grant funds provided by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) through the assistance of the District's Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis. This program trains probation officers as certified addiction counselors and operates a specialized pilot project to supervise and treat at least 50 drug-involved probationers. The specialized pilot project phase of the program features intensive treatment programs and frequent random urine surveillance for selected offenders.

The Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS) Program developed new initiatives which balanced surveillance efforts with treatment modalities directed at the drug-involved probationer and the specialized needs of women offenders. This program is designed to offer a practical alternative to costly incarceration and to afford a method for reducing overcrowded prison populations in the District of Columbia. In addition to projected cost and rehabilitative benefits, supplementary advantages are accrued to the community by enabling program participants to attend school, hold jobs, pay taxes and fines, make restitution as feasible, and perform community service.

The Court's High Intensity Treatment Supervision (HITS) Program provides an alternative to incarceration for serious juvenile offenders. The population targeted for this particular program are those youths who commit serious multiple offenses, especially drug offenses, and who would otherwise have been committed to an institution if not for the HITS program. These youths receive intensive individual supervision involving frequent contacts with probation officers and continued unannounced home visits, recurrent drug testing and weekly drug counseling sessions, family counseling, self-esteem building, educational assessment, psychological evaluation, vocational training, and employment services.

V. PHYSICAL SITE AND SECURITY

There was a major expansion in the number of courtrooms in the main courthouse in 1989; 10 courtrooms were constructed with one additional courtroom expected to be operational in early 1990. Eleven new judges' chambers were also constructed in the main courthouse during the year. This expansion was essential to meet the Court's pressing space needs and to enable us to better serve the citizens of the District of Columbia.

The move of Arraignment/Presentment Court to a larger, more secure courtroom, in close proximity to the main cellblock, has assisted in facilitating the movement of prisoners and provides for a more secure setting for all parties.

In early 1990, the Court will enter an agreement with the United States Marshal Service to provide security for the courthouse. This enhancement of security is long needed and awaited and should permit a strengthened response to potential threats to our judges, personnel, and the public using our facilities.

VI. SPECIAL INITIATIVES

In an effort to better cope with the heavy caseloads in the Civil Division, I created a Civil Delay Reduction Task Force in April to analyze and assess practices and procedures in the handling of the Superior Court's civil cases with a view to the establishment of additional individual calendars. This advisory group consists of judges, prominent members of the local bar, and court administrators and is co-chaired by the Honorable Paul R. Webber, and Frederick B. Beane, Jr., the Clerk of the Court. The Project Director for this endeavor is Mr. James E. Gregory of the Executive Office.

Members of the Task Force have formed six sub-committees with different functions. In July, the Individual Calendar Sub-Committee devised a five phase developmental plan for the creation of an individual calendar system for civil cases. The implementation portion of this plan began in November with two judges, the Honorable Curtis E. von Kann and the Honorable Richard A. Levie, handling the two initial developmental calendars. In September, the Implementation Sub-Committee designed a case processing system that will allow the Court to reduce delay in civil litigation through four key steps: 1) early court intervention; 2) firmly set time expectations and close caseload monitoring; 3) increased use of automated computer system; and 4) greater use of alternative dispute resolution techniques to assist in earlier settlement of cases. In October, the Task Force produced a detailed study showing the projected impacts to the civil caseload of an increase in the ad damnum amount in small claims cases. The efforts of the Task Force have proceeded at an extremely productive pace, and I could not be happier with the results. I deeply appreciate the willingness of all volunteers to assist us in achieving our goal of improving civil case processing time.

Because the number of domestic relations mediations have doubled since 1988, in June the Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Division began an experiment with "day-of-trial" domestic relations mediation in which mediators are available on an on-call basis to work with clients referred directly by a judge or commissioner. The experimental program is now permanently available five days per week.

In 1988 the Court completed a successful experimental Mandatory Non-Binding Arbitration Program. After extensive analysis, the Court decided to implement a second phase of the program which has been modified to further reduce delays and provide better data on the costs and benefits of arbitration compared with traditional case processing. In the second phase of the Arbitration Program, a minimum of 250 cases will be referred to arbitration and compared with a like number of non-arbitrated cases in a control group study.

During the year, the Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Division's mediation program in Small Claims Court continued to successfully resolve three-fourths of the approximately 2,000 cases mediated. The citizen intake and referral component of the Division has assisted an additional 450 individuals than were helped in 1988.

Attorney Advisor David Luria and Nicholas A. Ward, Esquire, (working as a consultant) studied, drafted, and recommended proposed rule changes to the Advisory Committee on Superior Court Rules of Probate & Fiduciary Procedure to accommodate the requirements of the District of Columbia Guardianship Protective Proceedings and Durable Power of Attorney Act.

During a one year experimental period the Family Division studied the potential value for utilizing an individual calendaring system to schedule Domestic Relations matters. The results were conclusive. Plans for the implementation of this progressive caseflow tool will be instituted in early 1990 in an effort to manage the domestic caseload. Under the proposed Domestic Relations One Calendar, complex cases will be assigned to a particular judge who will conduct all further proceedings in the case.

The Family Division's Paternity and Child Support Branch was particularly renowned in 1989. National attention was focused on the Family Division's innovative approach to establishing paternity in the Court. In March, the Court, in conjunction with the District's Office of Paternity and Child Support Enforcement, facilitated the opening of an independent bloodtesting laboratory at the Courthouse to assist in establishing paternity. This laboratory allows a judge to order the reputed father, when he denies paternity, to go immediately to the laboratory to have an HLA blood test to determine whether he is the parent. This laboratory provides District of Columbia residents with a swift, scientific resolution regarding the issue of parentage.

The expeditious caseflow processing design through our Paternity and Support Arraignment and Master Calendar Court also attracted the region's senior federal officials here to observe our operations.

I am especially proud of the accomplishments of our Family Division in the area of child support collections during 1989. While the entire child support system in the District of Columbia collected a total of $14 million, the Family Division's Wage Withholding Unit alone

collected over $7 million making our Court one of the country's leaders in child support collections!

Amidst all the turmoil and negative aspects of most family court litigation, there were moments of celebration. On one such occasion, First Lady Barbara Bush accepted an invitation to attend a reception held at the courthouse to honor seven adoptees and their families at the Court's third annual Adoption Day. The seven adoptees were all special needs children, and the widespread publicity accompanying the First Lady's visit helped to focus national attention on the joy of adopting children.

The Court approved an amendment to Criminal Rule 32 that will provide procedures whereby the victim of a crime of violence or a family member of a victim may give the trial judge a written victim impact statement that the judge must consider at the time of sentencing.

The Court also adopted several significant changes in the rules and forms in the Landlord and Tenant Branch. These changes directly affected case processing and enhanced the overall efficiency of the L&T operation.

Throughout the year work continued under a Bureau of Justice Assistance grant on the Sentencing Guidelines Program. In consultation with an advisory group of city-wide criminal justice officials, chaired by the Honorable Frederick W. Weisberg, program staff are developing a computerized model to project prison populations for up to 10 years following sentencing.

In December, the Superior Court was one of 12 jurisdictions that participated in a national program sponsored jointly by the National Institute of Corrections and the State Justice Institute on the use of intermediate sanctions as an alternative in criminal sentencing. In 1990, the task force will focus on identifying existing alternatives to incarceration as well as identifying offenders that would benefit from intermediate sanctions.

Another new endeavor this year was the in-house production of the Courts' Annual Report on desktop publishing software. This technology has allowed the District of Columbia Courts to have more control over the Annual Report production in terms of time and cost. I want to thank both Mses. Stygles, of the Executive Office, and Joanne F. Pozzo, of the Research and Development Division, and their respective staffs for all the time and effort it took to plan, initiate, and implement this project.

Finally, the Court's Handbook for the Court Reporting Division, which was adopted by both the Court of Appeals and the Superior Court in November 1988, revises the time limitations for both appeal and non-appeal transcript delivery on a graduating basis. On July 1, 1989, the time limitation dropped to 150 days from the date of the order for appeal cases. We anticipate the next decrease in time will be in January 1990, which will afford the reporters 120 days on appeal from the date the order is received.

VII. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SERVICES

A "one-time only" deferral policy for jurors was instituted this year. Under this policy, jurors may request to be deferred on a "one-time only" basis. The deferral may be requested for any reason, but the juror must give the Court a new date when they will be available to serve within 90 days of the original date.

The Court instituted a policy this year of allowing hearing-impaired jurors that understand sign language to serve as jurors. A sign language interpreter is available to assist jurors in this category from orientation to deliberation if necessary. This policy is again a part of the Court's attempt to allow all of the citizens of the District to serve as jurors.

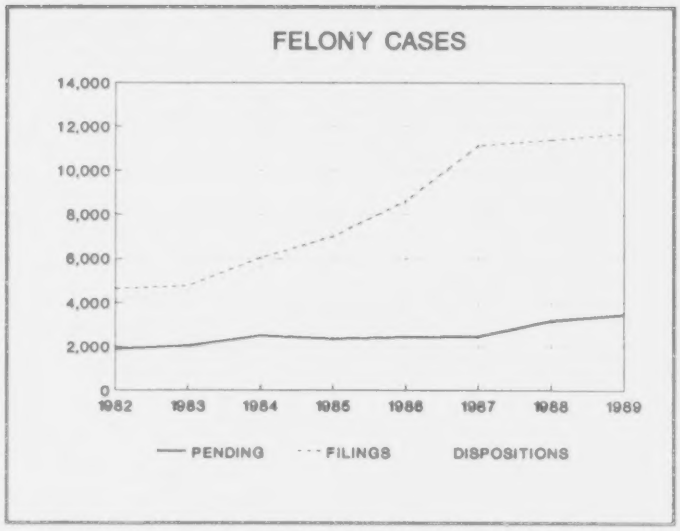
The Family Division placed into operation a new child support "Hot Line" that timely answers the hundreds of requests for child support information phoned into the Court each day. This system utilizes a computer activated voice response controlled by confidential Personal Identification Numbers (PIN) issued to payees and payors. This system will provide information on child support payments, dates, amounts, arrears, terms of support orders, and income attachments. Information in the system is updated daily, and parties can call the Court 24 hours a day, seven days a week to obtain current information on their accounts.

CONCLUSION

This report summarizes some of the achievements of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia in 1989 and clearly illustrates our efforts to continue to strive for improvement and excellence. We have creatively attempted to meet the varied demands of a knowledgeable and highly cosmopolitan public. In fact the central theme behind every innovation described in this report is to provide a better system of justice to those we serve. We will continue to remain open to resourceful solutions and are willing to implement theories of contemporary management applications and employ the devices of advanced technology in our on-going mission to provide timely, efficient, and high quality justice to our community. We remain extremely proud that the Superior Court of the District of Columbia stands out as a model for other jurisdictions and we intend to continue our tradition of distinction.

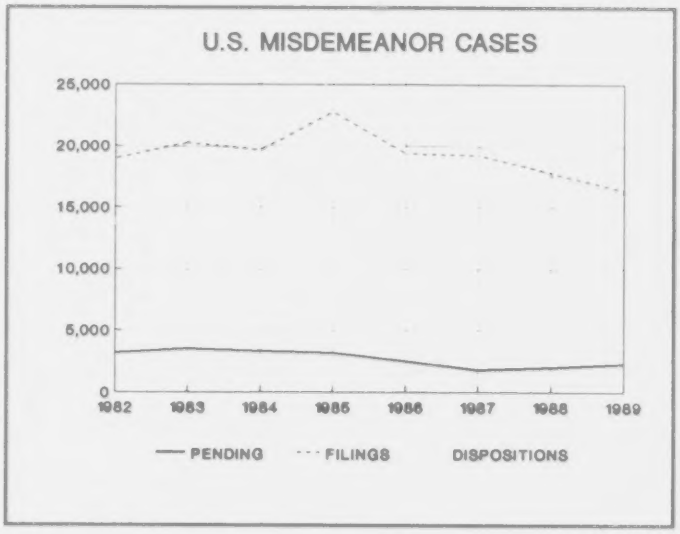
FELONY CASES

During 1989, felony case filings and reinstatements continued to rise, this time to a record high of 11,696. The rise this year is again attributed to a continuing drug epidemic and "Operation Clean Sweep". The number of dispositions (11,425) increased by 7% over the previous year. The result was a 9% increase, to 3,449, in the pending caseload of felony cases.



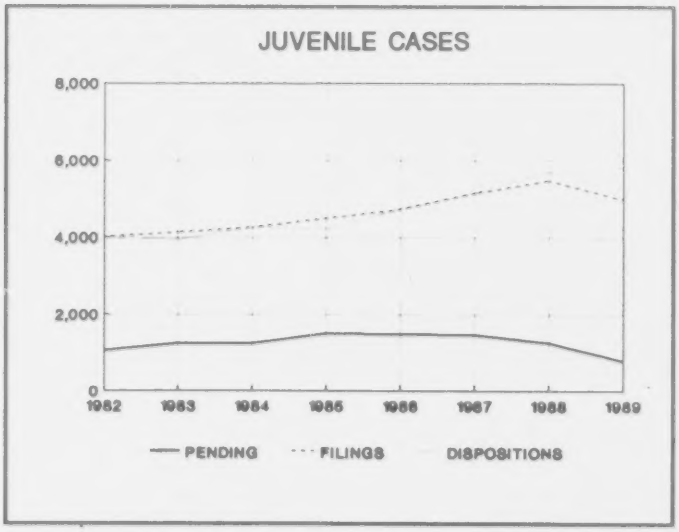
U.S. MISDEMEANOR CASES

The number of U.S. misdemeanor filings and reinstatements declined (by 8%) to 16,388 cases, reflecting the "Clean Sweep" emphasis on felony drug cases, stemming the general upward trend in this caseload. Dispositions decreased to 16,129 resulting in an increase of 259 cases in pending misdemeanor cases.



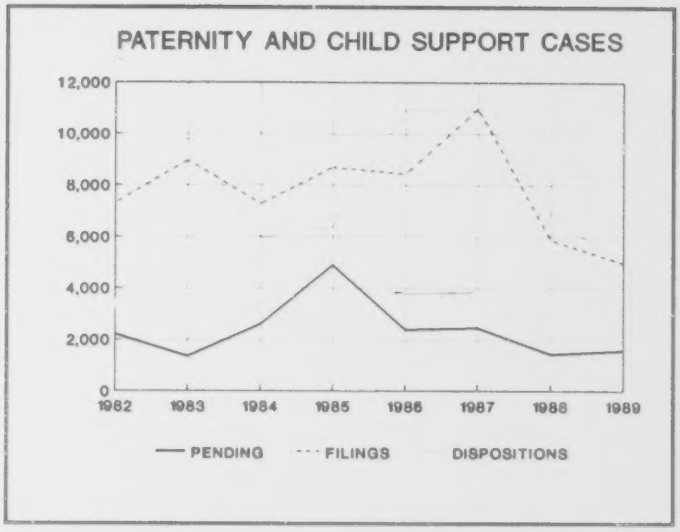
JUVENILE CASES

For the first time in seven years, juvenile case filings declined (by 2%). There was a slight rise of 2% in the number of dispositions, (5,813 cases) and a 36% reduction in the number of cases pending.



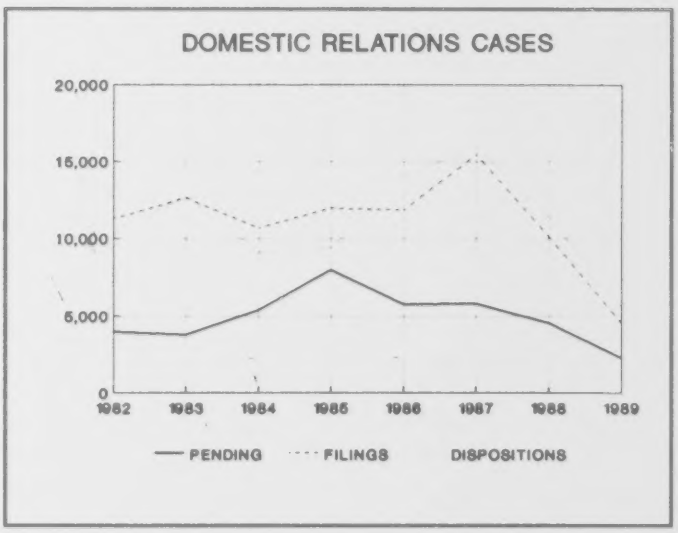
PATERNITY AND CHILD SUPPORT CASES

The number of filings and reactivations in Paternity and Child Support cases decreased (by 14%) to 5,047 cases. Dispositions also decreased by 30% (to 4,844) which resulted in a 10% increase (to 1,579) to the pending caseload.



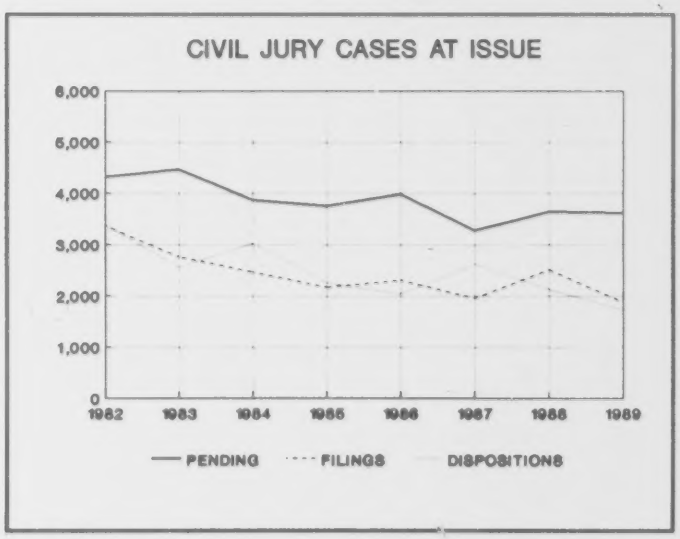
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES

Because of the reorganization in the Family Division during 1989, domestic relations cases now include divorce and child custody, adoption, and intrafamily matters. Filings and reactivations in Domestic Relations cases decreased to 4,896 (16%) while dispositions decreased an additional 8% to 5,578 cases. The result was a 30% decrease in the pending caseload.



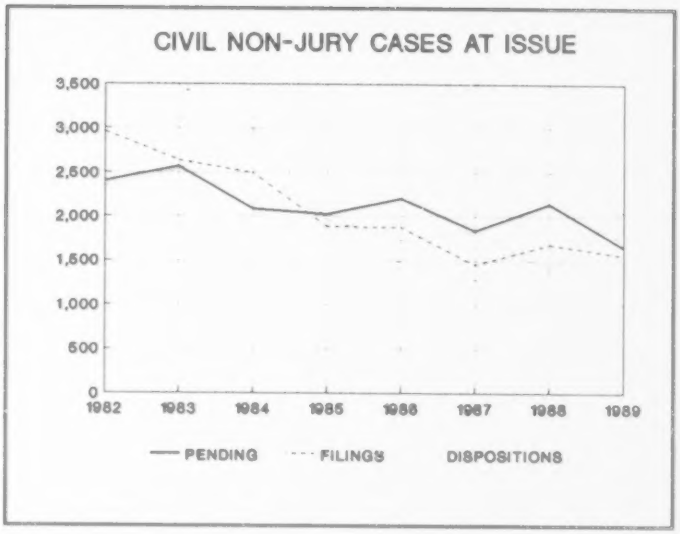
CIVIL JURY CASES AT ISSUE

Civil jury cases coming to issue (1,877 cases), decreased 25% during the year. Dispositions decreased by 19% to 1,731 cases resulting in an 0.4% decrease in the pending caseload (3,619 cases) at year end.



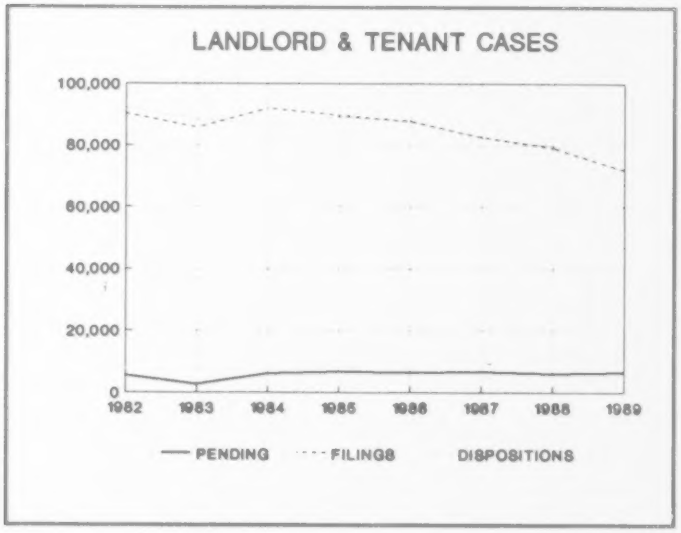
CIVIL NON-JURY CASES AT ISSUE

There was a decrease in non-jury filings (7%) to 1,558 cases with dispositions increasing by 48% to 2,063 cases. The net effect of these factors was a substantial decrease (23%) in the year-end balance pending of 1,653 cases.



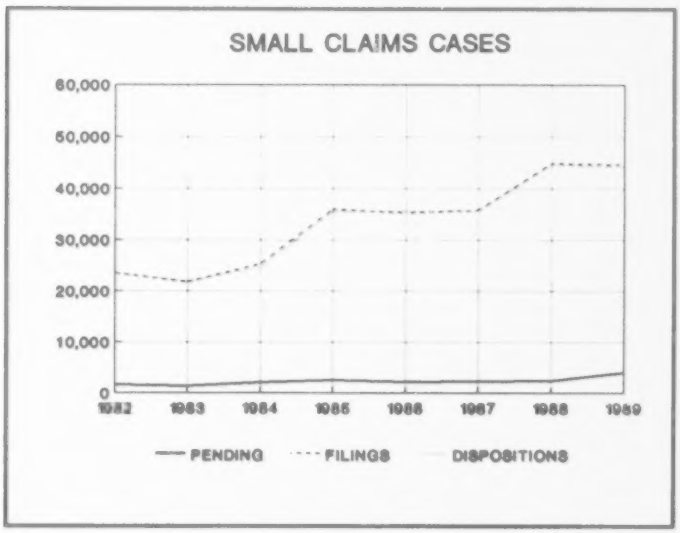
LANDLORD & TENANT CASES

Filings in landlord and tenant cases continued to decline (by 6%) for the fourth consecutive year to 71,391 cases. There was a corresponding decrease (10%) in the number of dispositions from last year (71,711). The result was a pending caseload increase (of 5%) to 6,421 cases.



SMALL CLAIMS CASES

Small claims case filings and reinstatements decreased by less than 1% in FY 1989. There were 44,686 cases filed or reinstated and a closely corresponding number of dispositions of 43,160 cases. The net result was an increase (62%) in the number of pending cases to 3,971.



SUPERIOR COURT
CLERK OF THE COURT

Frederick B. Beane, Jr.
Clerk of the Court

The Clerk of the Superior Court has responsibility for the non-judicial administrative functions and daily management of the operating divisions. These divisions consist of the Civil, Criminal, Family, Multi-Door Dispute Resolution, Probate, Special Operations, Attorney Advisor and Auditor-Master Divisions. The administrative functions include: maintaining and securing all records, dockets, and evidence; scheduling cases and preparing daily calendars; providing direct courtroom support; supervising courthouse non-judicial personnel; assigning courtrooms to judges; managing juror services; monitoring caseflow management and making appropriate adjustments; ensuring divisional compliance with statutory rules; providing legal research, technical assistance and managerial support to diverse court committees; rendering information and organizational assistance to Presiding Judges; devising court development reports; and overall responsibility for the evaluation and analysis of the performance and efficiency of the divisions' individual branches.

SUPERIOR COURT
STATISTICS

TABLE 11:	*Summary of Court Activity for 1989*	*53*
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TABLE 12:	*Comparative Summary of New Case Filings*	*55*
EXHIBIT VIII:	*New Case Filings*	*56*

TABLE 11
SUMMARY OF COURT ACTIVITY FOR 1989

	Balance Pending January 1	Cases Filed January 1 through December 31	Cases Activated and Reinstated	Cases Available for Disposition	Cases Disposed of January 1 through December 31	Balance Pending December 31	% Change in Balance Pending 1988-1989
Criminal Division:							
Felony Indictments	3,178	9,537	2,159	14,874	11,425	3,449	8.5
Felony Preindictments	458	13,999	24	14,481	14,202	279	-39.1
U.S. Misdemeanors	1,997	13,515	2,873	18,385	16,129	2,256	13.0
D.C. Misdemeanors	506	6,058	493	7,057	6,255	802	58.5
Special Proceedings	45	3,077	13	3,135	3,095	40	-11.1
Traffic	1,811	9,190	3,126	14,127	11,975	2,152	18.8
Total	7,995	55,376	8,688	72,059	63,081	8,978	12.3
Civil Division:							
Civil Actions	5,970[a]	3,671	80	9,721	4,071	5,650	-5.4
Landlord and Tenant	6,113	71,391	628	78,132	71,711	6,421	5.0
Small Claims	2,445	30,235	14,451	47,131	43,160	3,971	62.4
Total	14,528	105,297	15,159	134,984	118,942	16,042	10.4
Family Division:							
Juvenile & Neglect	3,705[a]	5,868	452	10,025	6,193	3,832	3.4
Domestic Relations	2,956[a]	4,538	358	7,852	5,578	2,274	-23.1
Mental Health/ Mental Retardation	1,670	2,564	-1/	4,331	2,867	1,464	-12.3
Paternity & Child Support	1,436[a]	3,836	996	6,268	4,689	1,579	10.0
Total	9,767	16,806	1,903	28,476	19,327	9,149	-6.2
Tax Office	252	234	2	488	94	394	56.3
Auditor-Master	141	91	-	232	53	179	27.0
Probate Division	5,126[a]	3,030	10	8,166	2,983	5,183	1.1
Grand Total	37,809	180,834	25,762	244,405	204,480	39,925	5.6

	Caseload January 1	Cases Assigned January 1 through December 31	Total Caseload	Cases Removed January 1 through December 31	Caseload December 31	% Change in Caseload 1988-1989
Social Services Division[a]						
Adult Services:						
Supervision	11,251	9,451	20,702	10,449	10,253	-8.9
Diversion	253	585	838	715	123	-51.4
Intensive Probation	84	219	303	195	108	28.6
Family Services:						
Intrafamily	209	176	385	125	260	24.4
High Intensity Treatment	94	296	390	230	160	70.2
Juvenile	1,370	1,198	2,568	1,125	1,443	5.3
Total	13,261	11,925	25,186	12,839	12,347	-6.9

[a]Figures adjusted by the Division following year-end caseload audits and changes in counting procedures.

EXHIBIT VII
MAJOR CASE ACTIVITY
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1989

Case Type	Cases Pending January 1	Filings and Reinstatements	Dispositions	Cases Pending December 31	% Change 1988-1989
Felony Indictments	3,178	11,696	11,425	3,449	8.5
U.S. Misdemeanors	1,997	16,388	16,129	2,256	13.0
Civil Actions	5,970	3,751	4,071	5,650	-5.4
Juvenile	1,226	5,372	5,813	785	-36.0
Divorce/Custody/Misc.	2,805	2,829	3,469	2,165	-22.8
Paternity/Child Support	1,436	4,832	4,689	1,579	10.0
TOTAL	16,612	44,868	45,596	15,884	-4.4

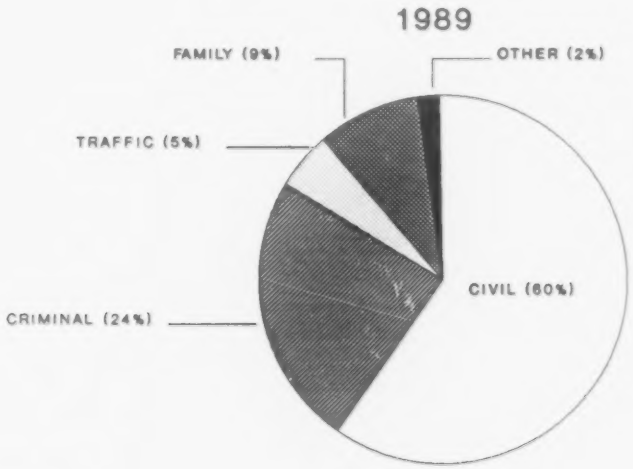
TABLE 12
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF NEW CASE FILINGS

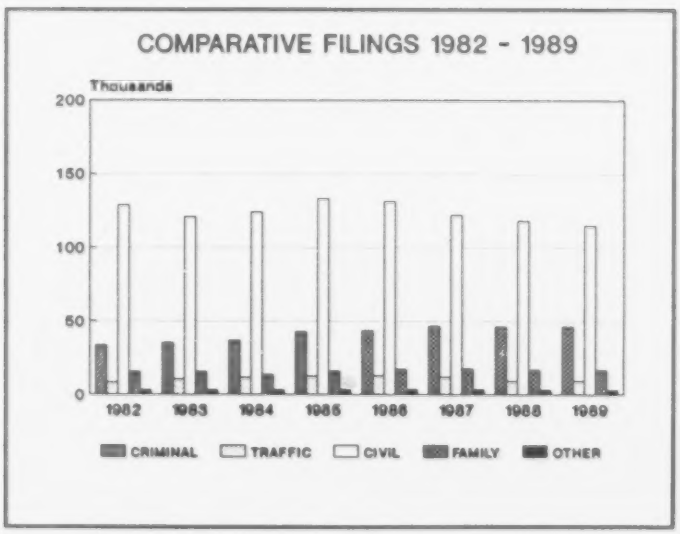
Division	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Criminal Division:									
Felony Indictments	3,934	4,161	5,261	6,160	7,735	9,755	9,709	9,537	-1.8
Felony Preindictments	7,078	7,066	8,736	9,727	12,568	14,097	14,969	13,999	-6.5
U.S. Misdemeanors	16,179	17,343	16,169	19,443	16,213	16,152	14,606	13,515	-7.5
D.C. Misdemeanors	4,244	4,467	4,519	5,081	4,430	4,361	4,135	6,058	46.5
Special Proceedings	2,154	1,873	1,856	2,213	2,201	2,329	2,741	3,077	12.3
Traffic	8,348	10,297	11,606	12,440	12,585	11,912	9,060	9,190	1.4
Total	41,937	45,207	48,147	55,064	55,732	58,606	55,220	55,376	.03
Civil Division:									
Civil Actions	16,569	15,486	14,443	9,475	10,899	11,118	12,256	13,256	8.2
Landlord & Tenant	89,694	84,222	84,817	87,767	85,139	80,690	76,295	71,391	-6.4
Small Claims	22,594	21,142	24,741	35,719	35,155	30,108	29,552	30,325	2.6
Total	128,857	120,850	124,001	132,961	131,193	121,916	118,103	114,972	-2.7
Family Division:[a]									
Juvenile	4,012	4,129	4,264	4,492	4,690	5,127	5,456	5,868	n/a
Intrafamily	800	975	1,094	1,124	1,250	1,138	1,278	-	n/a
Neglect	432	470	492	456	494	528	609	-	n/a
Domestic Relations	8,143	8,487	6,059	8,270	8,413	8,421	6,492	4,538	n/a
Mental Health	1,527	1,596	1,646	1,560	2,104	2,244	2,963	2,564	n/a
Mental Retardation	712	26	40	73	21	43	34	-	n/a
Paternity & Child Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,836	n/a
Total	15,626	15,683	13,595	15,975	16,972	17,501	16,832	16,806	-0.2
Tax Office	99	135	166	207	160	149	101	234	131.7
Auditor-Master	130	116	66	81	77	117	61	91	49.2
Probate Division	2,849	2,829	3,014	3,296	3,283	3,182	3,088	3,030	-1.9
Grand Total	189,498	184,820	188,989	207,584	207,417	201,471	193,405	190,509	-1.5
Monthly Average of New Cases	15,792	15,402	15,749	17,299	17,285	16,789	16,117	15,876	-1.5

[a]Due to a reconfiguration of the Family Division during 1989, new caseload reporting categories were adopted as follows: Juvenile & Neglect Branch (Abuse & Neglect cases and Juvenile cases); Domestic Relations Branch (Divorce /Custody/Misc. cases, Adoption cases, and Intrafamily cases); and Paternity & Child Support Branch (Paternity & Support cases and Reciprocal Support cases). These categories are used in all subsequent tables displaying Family Division data, and percent change figures are provided only when meaningful.

EXHIBIT VIII: NEW CASE FILINGS

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
CRIMINAL	33,589	34,910	36,541	42,624	43,147	46,694	46,160	46,186
TRAFFIC	8,348	10,297	11,606	12,440	12,585	11,912	9,060	9,190
CIVIL	128,857	120,850	124,001	132,961	131,193	121,916	118,103	114,972
FAMILY	15,626	15,683	13,595	15,975	16,972	17,501	16,832	16,886
OTHER	3,078	3,080	3,246	3,584	3,520	3,448	3,250	3,355





SUPERIOR COURT
CRIMINAL DIVISION

Frederick H. Weisberg
Presiding Judge

Henry H. Kennedy, Jr.
Deputy Presiding Judge

Carolyn R. Davenport
Chief Deputy Clerk

The Criminal Division is comprised of four major branches: Felony Branch; Serious Misdemeanor Branch; D.C. and Traffic Branch; and Special Proceedings Branch.

It is the primary responsibility of this Division to process matters which are in violation of the United States Code, the District of Columbia Code, and municipal and traffic regulations. Prosecution is by the United States Attorney or the District of Columbia Corporation Counsel. Administrative and clerical support functions are performed by the Criminal Division, including: providing direct courtroom support staff for judges assigned to hear criminal matters; coordinating the assignment of cases to judges; and filing, calendaring, and record-keeping.

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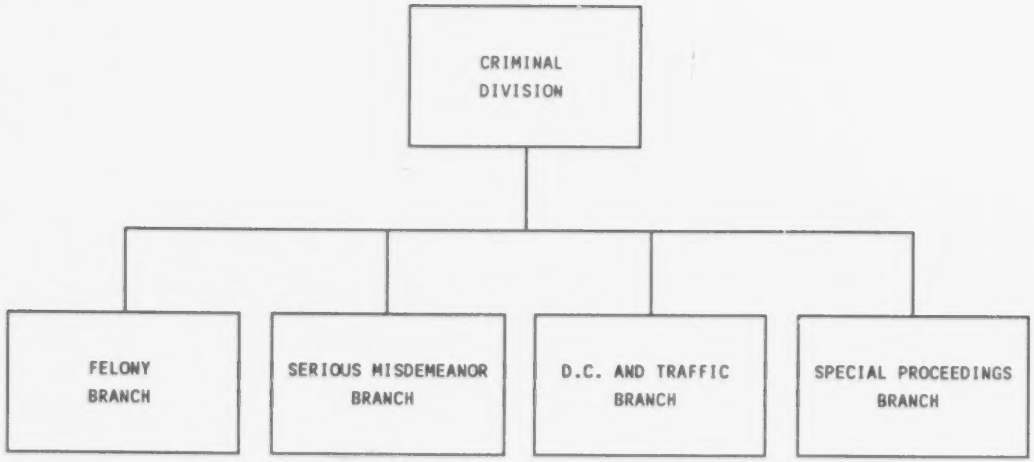

CRIMINAL
DIVISION
FELONY
BRANCH
SERIOUS MISDEMEANOR
BRANCH
D.C. AND TRAFFIC
BRANCH
SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS
BRANCH

TABLE 13
SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY 1989

	Branch				
	Felony	U. S. Misdemeanor	D. C. Misdemeanor	Traffic	Total
Pending January 1	3,178	1,997	506	1,811	7,492
Filings	9,537	13,515	6,058	9,190	38,300
Reinstatements	2,159	2,234	493	3,126	8,012
Transferred In	-	639	-	-	639
Total for Disposition	14,874	18,385	7,057	14,127	54,443
Dispositions:					
Prior to Adjudication:					
No Papers	-	3,640	2,846	1,505	7,991
Nolle Prosequi	8	2,973	1,170	2,865	7,016
Other	14	3	4	11	32
Total	22	6,616	4,020	4,381	15,039
Court Adjudications:					
Jury Trials	784	383	3	4	1,174
Court Trials	26	273	32	66	397
Nolo Contendere	-	-	500	-	500
Pleas	6,549	5,000	337	1,560	13,446
Dismissed/DWP	1,856	1,283	46	240	3,425
Incompetent to Stand Trial	29	12	-	-	41
Security Forfeited	-	-	569	867	1,436
Other	21	4	-	-	25
Total	9,265	6,955	1,487	2,737	20,444
Placed on Inactive Status:					
Absconded	1,906	1,911	739	3,609	8,165
Mental Observation	59	31	9	2	101
Pretrial Diversion	-	616	-	1,032	1,648
Traffic School	-	-	-	214	214
Total	1,965	2,558	748	4,857	10,128
Transferred Out	173	-	-	-	173
Total Dispositions	11,425	16,129	6,255	11,975	45,784
Pending December 31	3,449	2,256	802	2,152	8,659

TABLE 14
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FELONY PREINDICTMENTS

	Defendants								
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Pending January 1	226	248	143	226	243	395	277	458	65.3
Filings	7,078	7,066	8,736	9,727	12,568	14,097	14,969	13,999	-6.5
Reinstatements	62	59	101	113	155	157	43	24	-44.2
Total for Disposition	7,366	7,373	8,980	10,066	12,966	14,649	15,289	14,481	-5.3
Dispositions:									
Prior to Adjudication:									
No Papers	1,715	1,412	1,694	1,917	2,223	2,557	2,835	2,968	4.7
Nolle Prosequi	494	492	304	301	360	371	522	515	-1.3
Dismissed	255	159	158	171	343	247	265	393	0.5
Information/Indictments[a]	0	0	1,749	1,869	2,881	3,458	4,412	4,232	-4.1
Other	575	534	46	61	38	110	74	78	5.4
Total	3,039	2,597	3,951	4,319	5,845	6,743	8,108	8,186	1.0
Court Adjudications:									
Held for Grand Jury	3,220	3,616	3,677	4,440	5,136	5,398	4,940	4,387	-11.2
Waived to Grand Jury	449	580	612	464	682	674	523	457	-12.6
No Probable Cause	90	122	171	207	175	225	251	168	-33.1
Dismissed for Want of Prosecution	199	173	92	137	371	905	586	659	12.5
Other	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	n/a
Total	3,958	4,491	4,552	5,248	6,364	7,203	6,300	5,671	-10.0
Placed on Inactive Status:									
Absconded	117	133	164	178	290	370	395	313	-20.8
Mental Observation	4	9	87	78	72	56	28	32	14.3
Total	121	142	251	256	362	426	423	345	-18.4
Total Dispositions	7,118	7,230	8,754	9,823	12,571	14,372	14,831	14,202	-4.2
Pending December 31	248	143	226	243	395	277	458	279	-39.1

[a]Prior to 1984, Information/Indictments were included under "Other".

TABLE 15
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL JURY TRIALS

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Felony	551	618	630	910	688	654	737	784	6.8
U.S. Misdemeanor	794	568	645	694	565	542	483	383	-20.7
D.C. Misdemeanor	7	6	8	5	4	1	12	3	-75.0
Traffic	37	23	7	19	8	11	9	4	-55.6
Total	1,389	1,215	1,290	1,628	1,265	1,208	1,241	1,174	-5.2

TABLE 16
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL COURT TRIALS

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Felony	32	58	53	48	35	17	22	26	18.2
U.S. Misdemeanor	165	306	490	571	484	297	274	273	-0.4
D.C. Misdemeanor	119	58	65	70	87	52	43	32	-25.6
Traffic	84	116	117	170	164	124	113	66	-41.6
Total	400	538	725	859	770	490	452	397	-12.2

TABLE 17
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL PLEAS

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Felony	2,426	2,765	3,409	4,377	5,589	6,862	6,401	6,549	2.3
U.S. Misdemeanor	6,126	7,167	6,573	7,454	6,708	5,994	5,335	5,000	-6.3
D.C. Misdemeanor	352	298	178	400	348	312	265	337	27.2
Traffic	2,827	3,065	3,037	3,165	3,115	2,330	1,844	1,560	-15.4
Total	11,731	13,295	13,197	15,396	15,760	15,498	13,845	13,446	-2.9

EXHIBIT IX: CRIMINAL JURY TRIALS

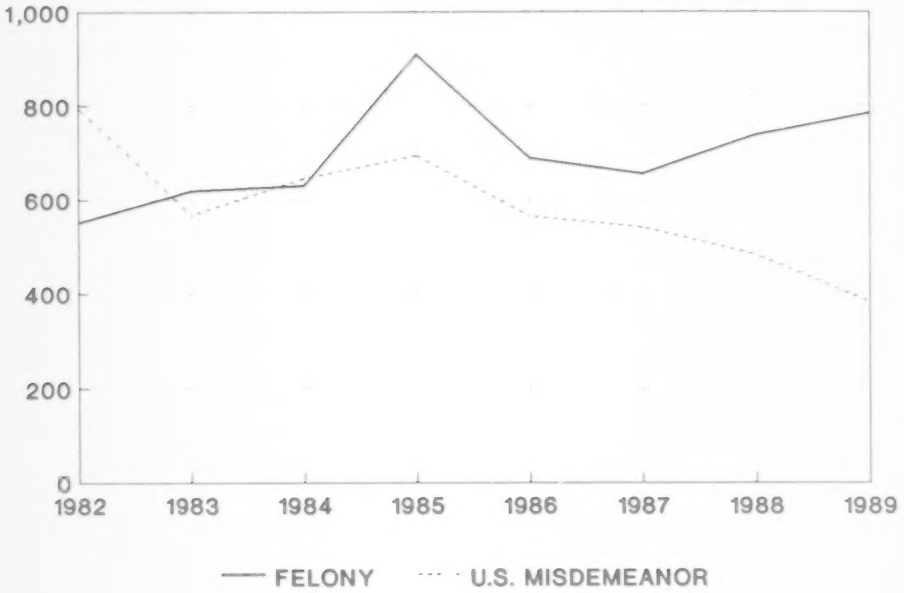
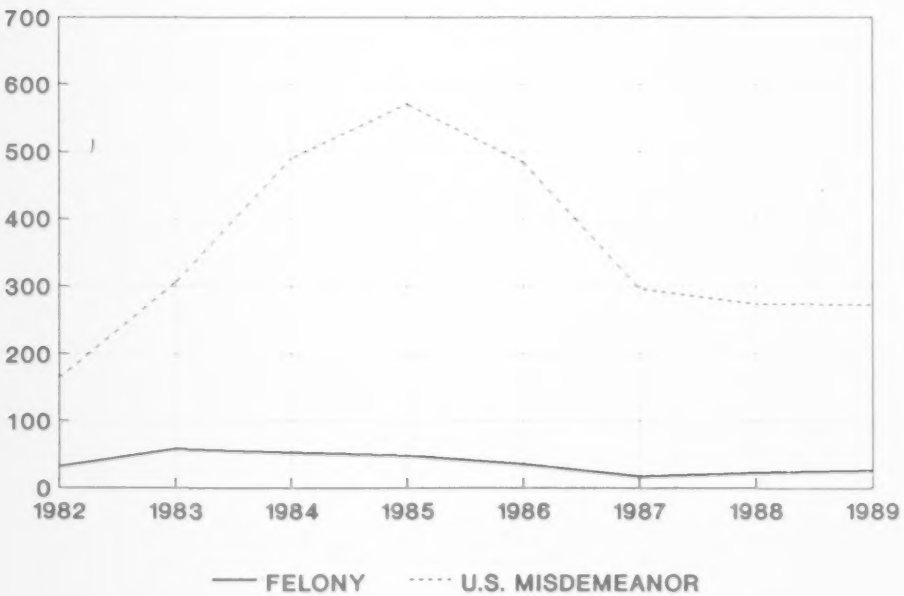


EXHIBIT X: CRIMINAL COURT TRIALS



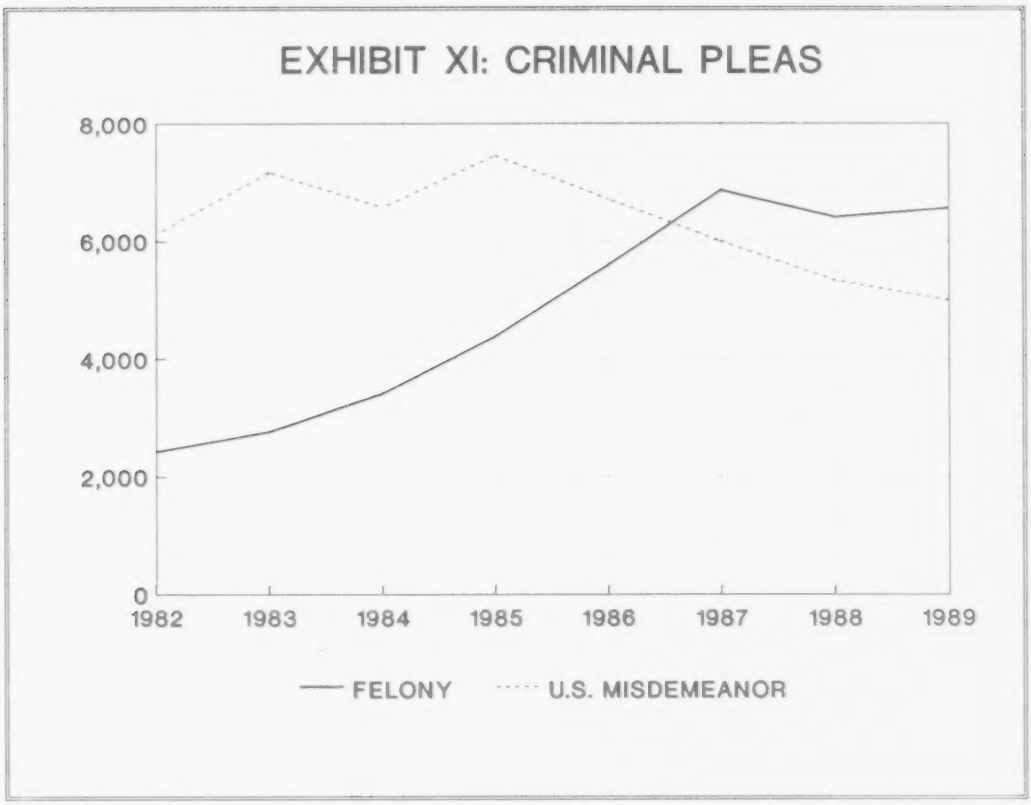


TABLE 18
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS ACTIVITY

	Defendants								% Change 1988-1989
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	
Pending January 1	45	44	40	50	48	20	39	45	15.4
Filings	2,154	1,873	1,856	2,213	2,201	2,329	2,741	3,077	12.3
Reinstatements	13	13	29	16	13	11	30	13	-56.7
Total to be Disposed	2,212	1,930	1,925	2,279	2,262	2,360	2,810	3,135	11.6
Dispositions:									
Prior to Adudication	1,227	1,186	1,136	1,190	1,332	1,413	1,708	1,874	9.7
Court Adjudications	941	704	739	1,041	910	908	1,057	1,221	15.5
Total Dispositions	2,168	1,890	1,875	2,231	2,242	2,321	2,765	3,095	11.9
Pending December 31	44	40	50	48	20	39	45	40	-11.1

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL DIVISION

Paul R. Webber III
Presiding Judge

Nan R. Huhn
Deputy Presiding Judge

Thomas A. Hammond, Jr.
Chief Deputy Clerk

The Civil Division of the Superior Court has jurisdiction over any civil action at law or in equity (excluding family matters) brought in the District of Columbia except where jurisdiction is exclusively vested in the federal court.

The Civil Division is headed by the Chief Deputy Clerk who is responsible for the management of all of the branches within the division. The division is composed of the Civil Actions, Civil Assignment, Civil Courtroom Support, Landlord/Tenant, and Small Claims Branches.

The Civil Actions Branch is responsible for the management of all civil action cases in which the amount in controversy exceeds $2,000. Miscellaneous matters and Real Property actions are also part of the Civil Actions Branch. Included in this branch is the Interview and Judgment Section which processes various judgments and assists pro-se parties. Motions which are filed in civil action cases are processed by the Civil Motions Branch. The caseflow monitoring and the calendaring of Civil Actions cases, along with Landlord & Tenant jury cases and Small Claims jury cases, are within the purview of the Civil Assignment Branch. Courtroom staffing and operations are the responsibility of the Courtroom Support Branch. All actions for the possession of rental property are initiated and heard in the Landlord & Tenant Branch. The Small Claims and Conciliation Branch oversees the processing and adjudication of all cases where the amount in controversy is $2,000 or less.

TABLE 19:	*Comparative Analysis of Civil Jury Calendar Activity*	*67*
TABLE 20:	*Comparative Analysis of Civil Non-Jury Calendar Activity*	*67*
EXHIBIT XII:	*Trend--Civil Actions: Jury and Non-Jury Dispositions of Cases at Issue*	*68*
EXHIBIT XIII:	*Trend--Civil Actions: Jury and Non-Jury Pending Cases at Issue*	*68*
EXHIBIT XIV:	*Civil Jury and Non-Jury Dispositions 1989*	*69*
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TABLE 22:	*Comparative Summary of Judgment Actions*	*70*
TABLE 23:	*Comparative Analysis of Landlord and Tenant Activity*	*71*
TABLE 24:	*Comparative Analysis of Small Claims Activity*	*71*

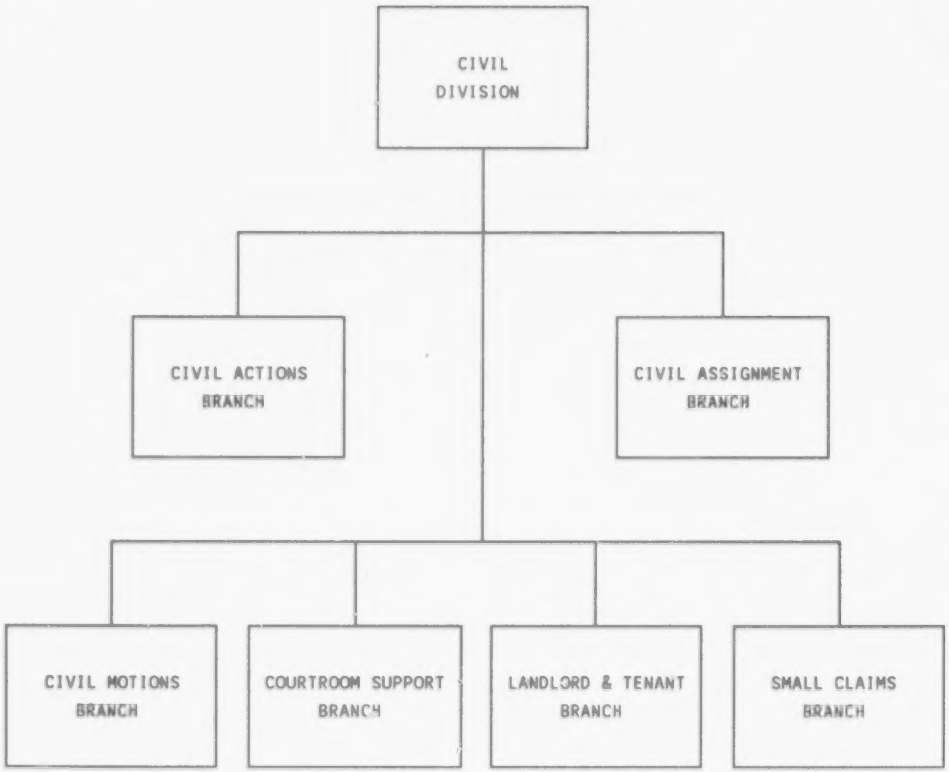

CIVIL
DIVISION
CIVIL ACTIONS
BRANCH
CIVIL ASSIGNMENT
BRANCH
CIVIL MOTIONS
BRANCH
COURTROOM SUPPORT
BRANCH
LANDLORD & TENANT
BRANCH
SMALL CLAIMS
BRANCH

TABLE 19
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CIVIL JURY CALENDAR ACTIVITY

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Cases Pending on Trial Calendar January 1	4,350	4,322	4,465	3,863	3,745	3,972	3,276	3,487[a]	6.4
New and Reinstated Cases Placed onTrial Calendar	3,362	2,763	2,465	2,170	2,303	1,952	2,509	1,877	-25.2
Less Jury Trials Waived	-	57	34	21	32	17	14	14	n/a
Total Cases on Trial Calendar	7,712	7,028	6,896	6,012	6,016	5,907	5,771	5,350	-7.3
Dispositions	3,390	2,563	3,033	2,267	2,044	2,631	2,137	1,731	-19.0
Cases Pending on Trial Calendar December 31	4,322	4,465	3,863	3,745	3,972	3,276	3,634	3,619	-0.4

[a]Figure decreased by 147 cases by Civil Division due to new counting procedures.

TABLE 20
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CIVIL NON-JURY CALENDAR ACTIVITY

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Cases Pending on Trial Calendar January 1	1,781	2,401	2,563	2,083	2,022	2,198	1,839	2,144	16.6
New and Reinstated Cases Placed on Trial Calendar	2,962	2,636	2,491	1,883	1,875	1,450	1,682	1,558	-7.4
Jury Trials Waived	-	57	34	21	32	17	14	14	n/a
Total Cases on Trial Calendar	4,743	5,094	5,088	3,987	3,929	3,665	3,535	3,716	5.1
Dispositions	2,342	2,531	3,005	1 965	1,731	1,826	1,391	2,063	48.3
Cases Pending on Trial Calendar December 31	2,401	2,563	2,083	2,022	2,198	1,839	2,144	1,653	-22.9

EXHIBIT XII: TREND - CIVIL ACTIONS: JURY AND NON-JURY DISPOSITIONS OF CASES AT ISSUE

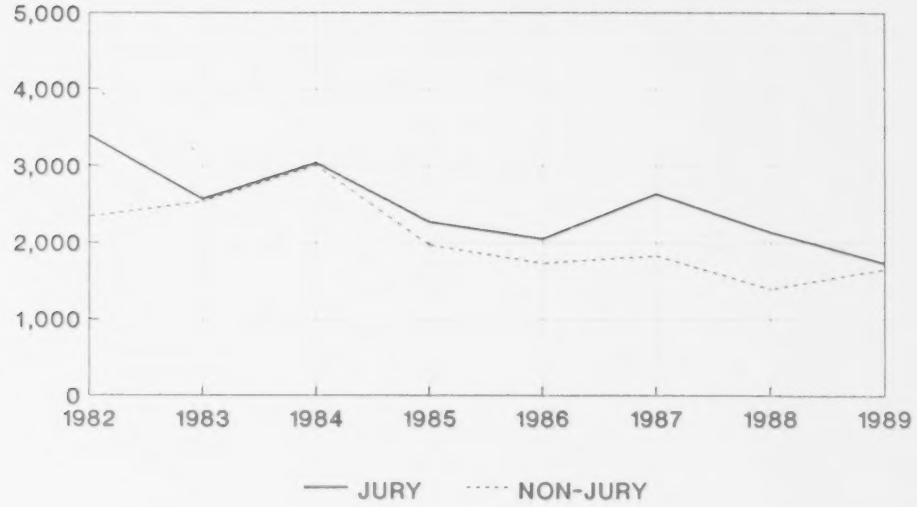


EXHIBIT XIII: TREND - CIVIL ACTIONS: JURY AND NON-JURY PENDING CASES AT ISSUE

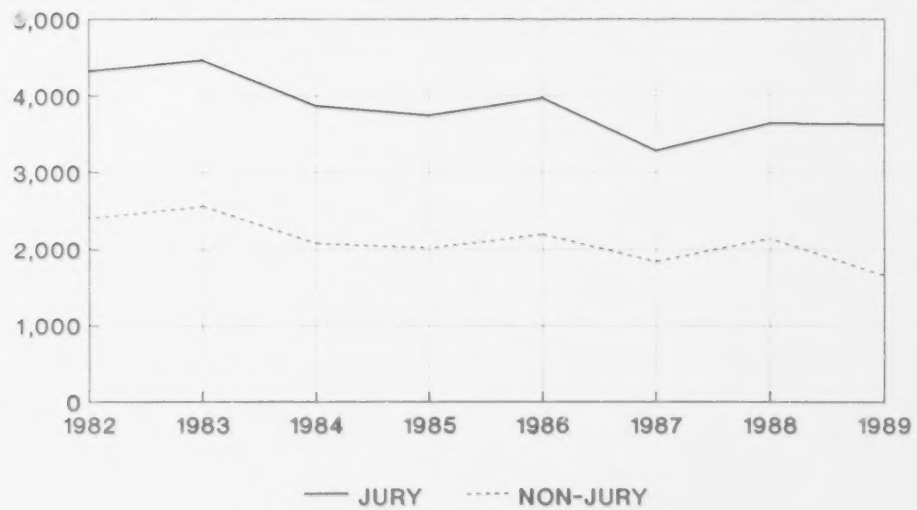
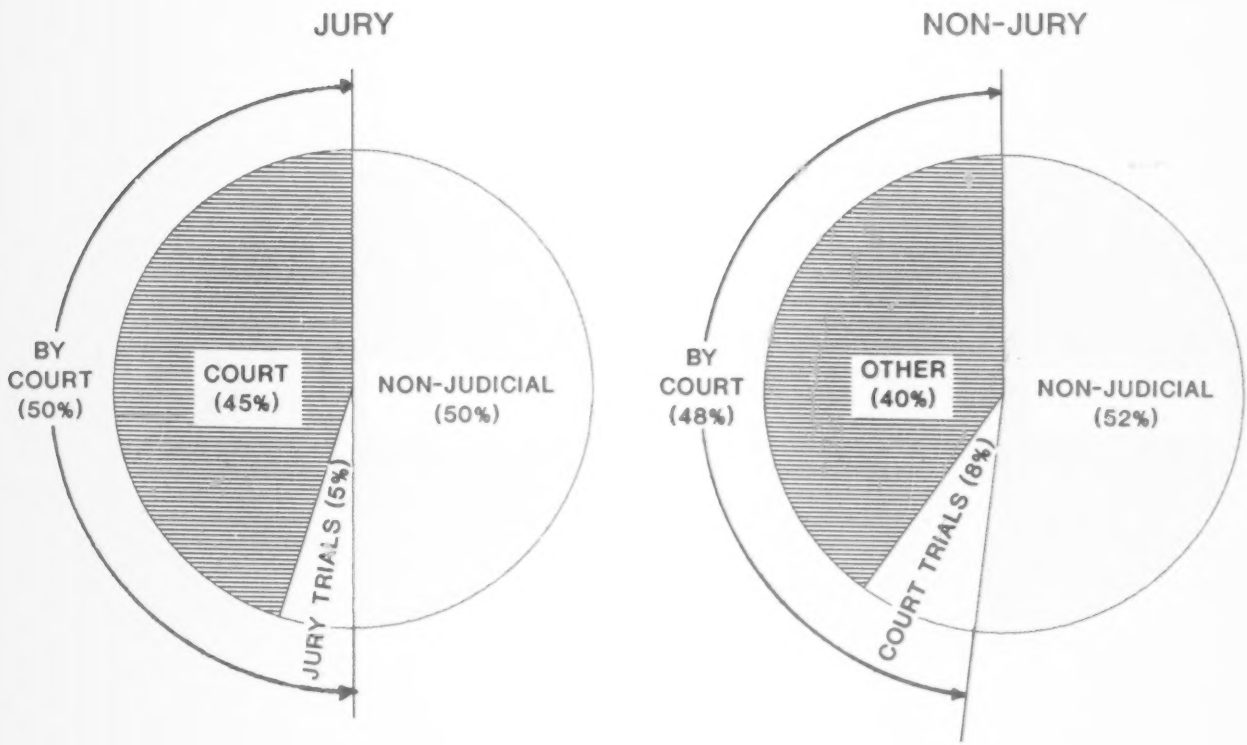


EXHIBIT XIV: CIVIL JURY AND NON-JURY DISPOSITIONS 1989



Disposition of Cases at Issue	Jury	Non-Jury	Total	%
Non-Judicial Dispositions	863	1,072	1,935	51
Judicial Dispositions:				
Dispositive Motions	150	384	534	
Settled/Dismissed	625	248	873	
Trials	86	169	255	
Exparte Proof	3	163	166	
Consent Judgments	2	27	29	
Certified to Another Division	-	-	-	
Other	2	-	2	
Total	868	991	1,859	49
Total Disposed	1,731	2,063	3,794	100

TABLE 21[a]
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF MOTIONS ACTIONS

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Motions Filed	11,590	10,052	9,477	8,900	9,383	9,106	-3.0
Motion Orders Signed by Court	11,384	8,357	7,494	7,327	6,982	7,540	8.0

[a]This table displays new reporting categories which more accurately reflect judicial workload for motions activities. As a result, comparable data are not available prior to 1984.

TABLE 22
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF JUDGMENT ACTIONS

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Default Judgments	6,167	3,621	3,848	1,929	2,105	2,585	2,749	2,803	2.0
Confession and Consent Judgments	670	558	460	149	269	366	611	145	-76.3
Default Judgments, Rule 55-II	311	260	316	175	142	121	182	77	-57.7
Judgments of Condemnation	741	615	571	356	333	419	1,029	1,225	19.0
Judgments, Rule 62-II	384	306	329	255	235	202	293	170	-42.0
Total	8,273	5,360	5,524	2,864	3,084	3,693	4,864	4,420	-9.1

TABLE 23
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT ACTIVITY

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Pending January 1	7,185	5,404	2,628	6,097	6,694	6,508	6,552	6,113	-6.7
Filings	89,694	84,222	84,817	87,767	85,139	80,690	76,295	71,391	-6.4
Reactivations/Reinstatements	703	1,491	7,202	2,057	2,601	1,914	2,758	628	-77.2
Total for Disposition	97,582	91,117	94,647	95,921	94,434	89,112	85,605	78,132	-8.7
Dispositions	92,178	88,489	86,810	89,227	87,926	82,560	79,492	71,711	-9.8
Pending December 31	5,404	2,628	6,097	6,694	6,508	6,552	6,113	6,421	5.0

TABLE 24
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SMALL CLAIMS ACTIVITY

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Pending January 1	1,495	1,587	1,377	2,037	2,497	2,153	2,231	2,445	9.6
Filings	22,594	21,142	24,741	35,719	35,155	30,108	29,552	30,235	2.3
Reactivations/Reinstatements[a]	879	596	582	327	42	5,664	15,355	14,451	-5.9
Total for Disposition	24,968	23,325	26,700	38,083	37,694	37,925	47,138	47,131	n/a
Dispositions	23,381	21,948	24,663	35,586	35,541	35,694	44,693	43,160	-3.4
Pending December 31	1,587	1,377	2,037	2,497	2,153	2,231	2,445	3,971	62.4
Cases filed by Individuals without Attorney (included above in filings)	(i6,561	5,261	5,038	7,814	7,976	7,456	6,863	5,728	-16.6

[a]Beginning in 1987, this figure includes cases removed from files previously unreported.

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY DIVISION

Bruce S. Mencher
Presiding Judge

Geoffrey M. Alprin
Deputy Presiding Judge

H. Edward Ricks
Chief Deputy Clerk

The responsibilities of the Family Division encompass a broad spectrum of family matters as evidenced by the diversity of the seven component branches: Domestic Relations/Intrafamily Branch; Juvenile/Neglect Branch; Family Assignment Branch; Marriage Bureau; Mental Health/Mental Retardation Branch; Office of Counsel for Child Abuse and Neglect; and Paternity and Support Branch. The Chief Deputy Clerk's office furnishes technical assistance to the branches within the division and provides information and management assistance to the Presiding Judge and Deputy Presiding Judge; assigns courtroom clerks; responds to public requests for information; monitors caseloads and adjusts calendars to maximize dispositions; provides training to the staffs of judges assigned to the division; designs and conducts research projects; and implements special projects.

TABLE 25:	*Comparative Analysis of Juvenile Case Activity*	*75*
TABLE 26:	*Summary of Delinquency and PINS Cases by Sex and Reasons for Referral*	*76*
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TABLE 27:	*Juvenile Referrals by Age*	*78*
TABLE 28:	*Comparative Analysis of Intrafamily and Neglect Activity*	*79*
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TABLE 30:	*Comparative Summary of Mental Health Actions*	*81*
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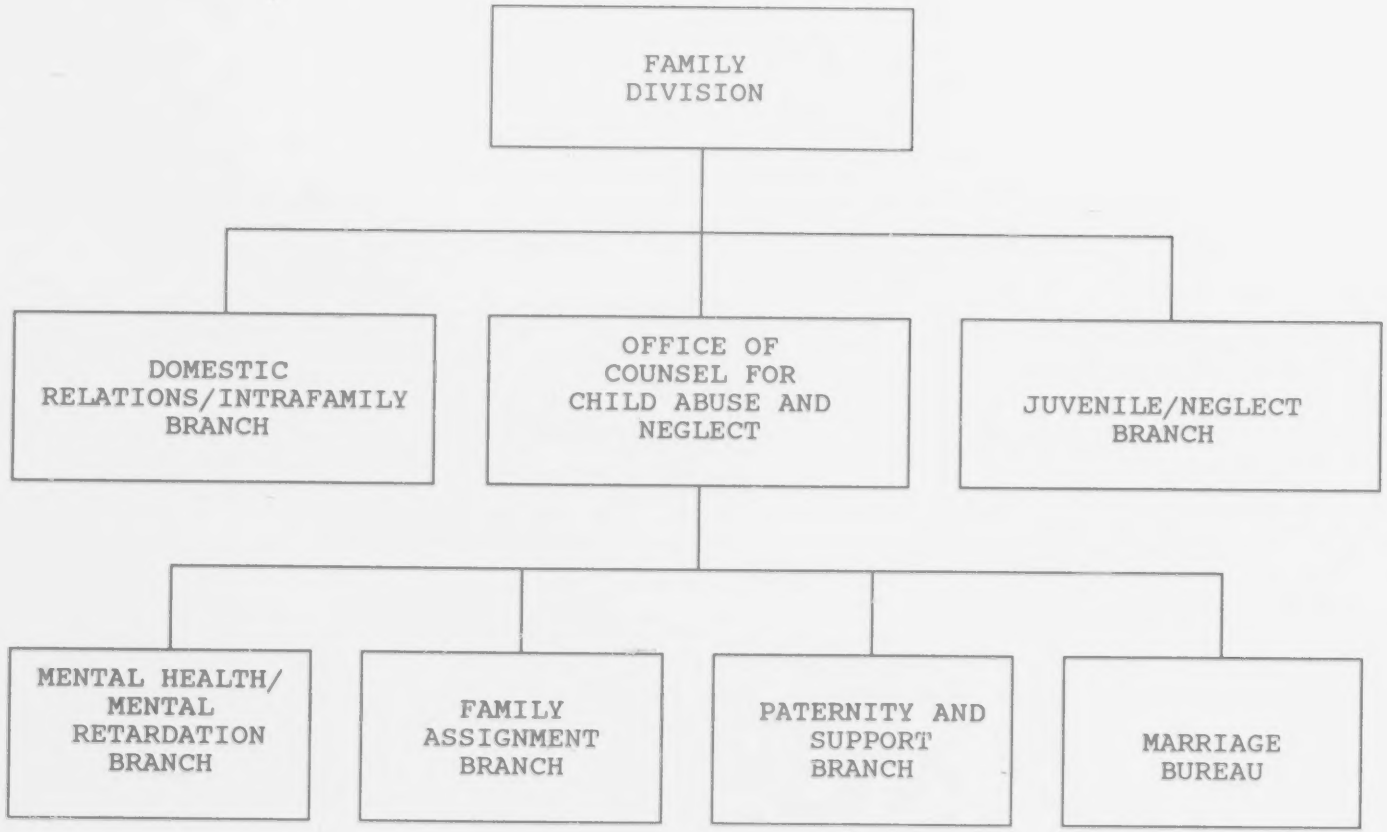

FAMILY DIVISION
DOMESTIC RELATIONS/INTRAFAMILY BRANCH
OFFICE OF COUNSEL FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT
JUVENILE/NEGLECT BRANCH
MENTAL HEALTH/ MENTAL RETARDATION BRANCH
FAMILY ASSIGNMENT BRANCH
PATERNITY AND SUPPORT BRANCH
MARRIAGE BUREAU

TABLE 25
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE AND NEGLECT CASE ACTIVITY

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Juvenile									
Pending January 1	1,049	1,067	1,240	1,238	1,505	1,490	1,466	1,226[b]	-16.4
New Referrals:									
Acts Against Persons	1,169	1,203	1,230	1,180	896	830	680	800	17.6
Acts Against Property	1,898	1,847	1,759	1,829	1,868	1,733	1,956	1,696	-13.3
Acts Against Public Order	677	828	1,002	1,229	1,698	2,327	2,515	2,156	-14.3
Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS)	80	76	106	64	37	85	117	109	-6.8
Interstate Compact (ISC)	188	175	167	190	191	152	188	190	1.1
Total	4,012	4,129	4,264	4,492	4,690	5,127	5,456	4,951	-9.3
Reactivations	4	6	-	8	40	18	35	31	-11.4
Total for Disposition	5,065	5,202	5,504	5,738	6,235	6,635	6,957	6,208	-10.8
Dispositions:[a]									
From Hearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,008	n/a
Consent Decree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	443	n/a
Plea Entered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	910	n/a
Not Petitioned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,836	n/a
Placed Inactive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	616	n/a
Total Dispositions	3,998	3,962	4,266	4,233	4,745	5,169	5,706	5,813	1.9
Pending December 31	1,067	1,240	1,238	1,505	1,490	1,466	1,251	395	-68.4
Abuse & Neglect									
Pending January 1	137	103	152	213	242	295	355	2,479[c]	n/a
Filings:									
Abused Child	149	173	180	160	223	283	342	509	48.8
Neglected Child	283	297	312	296	271	245	267	408	52.8
Total	432	470	492	456	494	528	609	917	50.6
Reactivations	6,040	5,486	5,442	5,688	5,696	5,229	6,023	31[d]	n/a
Total for Disposition	6,609	6,059	6,086	6,357	6,432	6,052	6,987	3,427	n/a
Dispositions:[a]									
From Hearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	n/a
Not Petitioned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	n/a
Placed Inactive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	n/a
Total Dispositions	6,506	5,907	5,873	6,115	6,137	5,697	6,506	380	n/a
Pending December 31	103	152	213	242	295	355	481	3,047	n/a

[a]In 1989, the Family Division began using new categories for dispositions. As a result, from 1982 to 1989 only disposition totals can be compared.

[b]Figure decreased by 25 cases by Family Division.

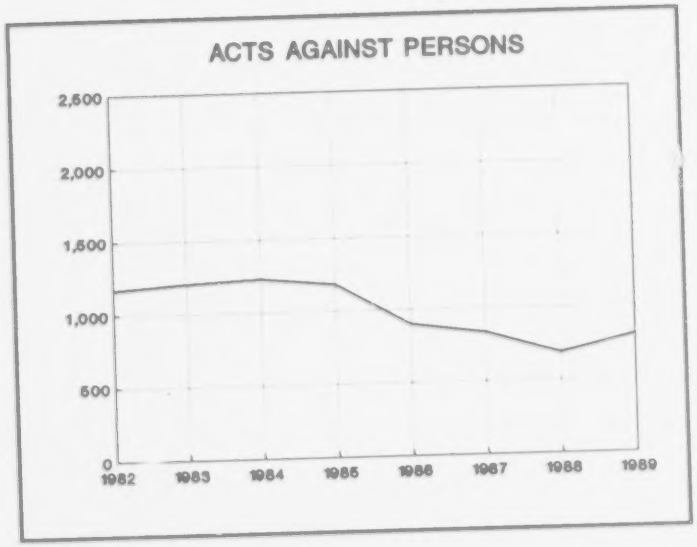
[c]Figure adjusted to include 1,998 inactive cases previously unreported.

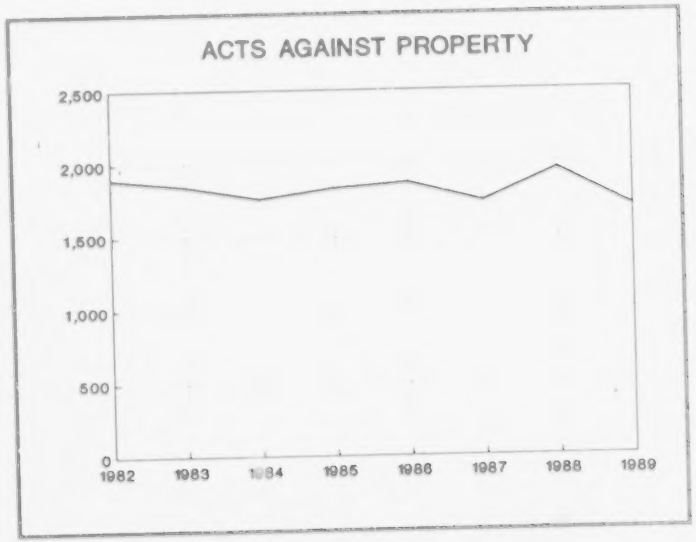
[d]Figure adjusted to exclude reviews.

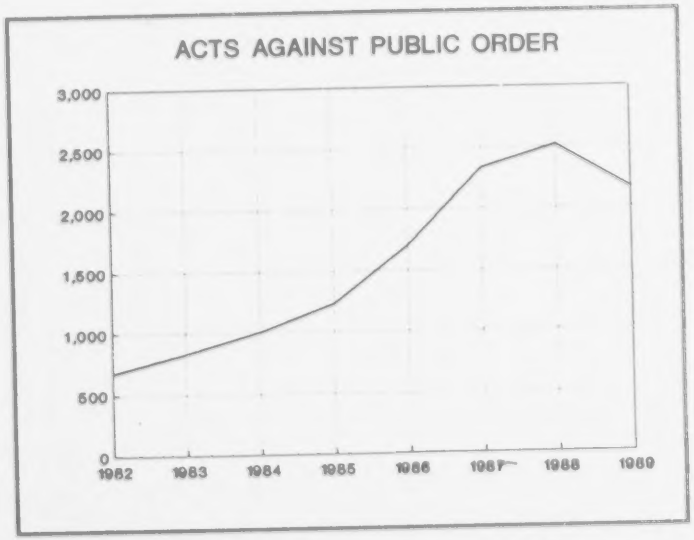
TABLE 26
SUMMARY OF DELINQUENCY AND PINS CASES BY SEX AND REASONS FOR REFERRAL

	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
	1983			1984			1985			1986			1987			1988			1989		
Acts Against Persons	1,203	1,065	138	1,230	1,073	157	1,180	1,028	152	896	798	98	830	730	100	680	581	99	800	669	131
Acts Against Property	1,847	1,744	103	1,759	1,652	107	1,829	1,690	139	1,868	1,759	109	1,733	1,600	133	1,956	1,833	123	1,696	1,565	131
Acts Against Public Order	828	701	127	1,002	890	112	1,229	1,130	99	1,698	1,605	93	2,327	2,213	114	2,515	2,400	115	2,156	2,046	110
PINS and ISC	251	135	116	273	140	133	254	140	114	228	119	109	237	124	113	305	162	143	299	180	119
Total	4,129	3,645	484	4,264	3,755	509	4,492	3,988	504	4,690	4,281	409	5,127	4,667	460	5,456	4,976	480	4,951	4,460	491
Ratio of Boys and Girls		88%	12%		88%	12%		89%	11%		91%	9%		91%	9%		91%	9%		90%	10%

EXHIBIT XV: TREND OF JUVENILE REFERRALS







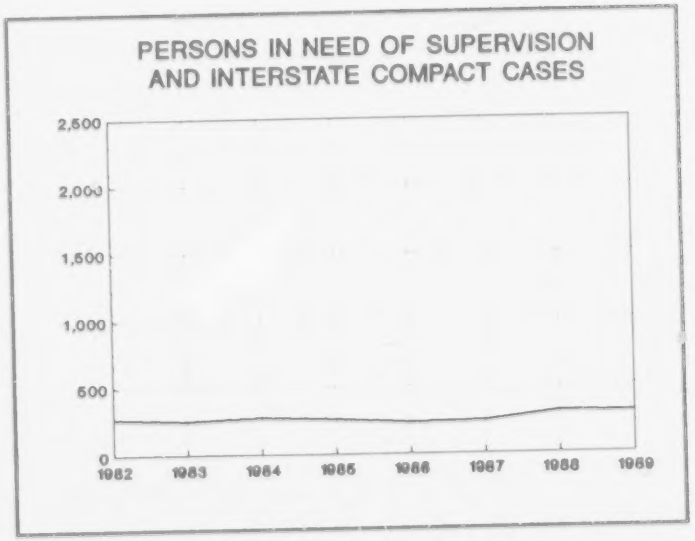


TABLE 27
JUVENILE REFERRALS BY AGE - 1989

	Age										Total
	Under 9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17 and Over	
Acts Against Persons	2	2	6	9	24	46	90	153	183	285	800
Assault:											
Aggravated	2	-	1	4	8	20	42	75	97	146	395
Simple	-	1	-	1	6	15	18	42	34	61	178
Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	9	3	23
Rape	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	4	5	16
Robbery:											
Armed	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	14	12	13	46
Force and Violence	-	1	2	1	6	5	11	7	17	38	88
Attempted	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	8
Other	-	-	3	2	4	4	6	4	7	16	46
Acts Against Property	11	4	4	21	55	108	188	276	414	615	1,696
Burglary I	-	-	-	-	5	6	1	4	6	7	29
Attempted Burglary I	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	4	4	14
Burglary II	2	1	-	1	10	11	12	18	13	19	87
Attempted Burglary II	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	6
Larceny:											
Grand	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	3	6	10	27
Petit	-	-	-	2	1	5	10	10	15	25	68
Unauthorized Use of Auto	7	2	-	16	27	61	131	205	314	481	1,244
Other	1	1	4	2	9	20	30	31	55	68	221
Acts Against Public Order	14	4	5	1	12	61	166	353	508	1,032	2,156
Possession of Marijuana	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	13	20
Narcotics:											
Sale/Possession	11	1	1	-	9	44	102	244	341	784	1,537
Other	2	3	4	1	2	17	64	106	165	235	599
PINS	-	-	-	1	7	9	26	39	18	9	109
Beyond Control	-	-	-	1	3	2	8	10	7	9	40
Runaway from Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	-	9
Truancy from School	-	-	-	-	4	7	16	26	7	-	60
Interstate Compact	3	-	1	1	-	8	13	32	56	76	190
Total	30	10	16	33	98	232	483	853	1,179	2,017	4,951

TABLE 28
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PATERNITY AND CHILD SUPPORT CASE ACTIVITY

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Paternity									
Pending January 1	609	937	40	553	1,659	1,522[a]	1,634	746	-54.3
Filings	2,414	1,634	1,214	1,705	2,219	2,820	1,786	2,346	31.4
Reactivations	1,331	1,696	1,915	2,180	1,901	2,950	1,192	822	-31.0
Total for Disposition	4,354	4,267	3,169	4,438	5,779	7,292	4,612	3,914	-15.1
Dispositions	3,417	4,227	2,616	2,779	5,565	5,658	3,866	2,805	-27.4
Pending December 31	937	40	553	1,659	214	1,634	746	1,109	48.7
Child Support									
Pending January 1	98	231	305	348	674	164[a]	289	226	-21.8
Filings	776	488	177	406	202	475	315	322	2.2
Reactivations	328	583	337	426	345	441	258	183	-29.1
Total for Disposition	1,202	1,302	819	1,180	1,221	1,080	862	731	-15.2
Dispositions	971	997	471	506	790	791	636	684	7.5
Pending December 31	231	305	348	674	431	289	226	47	-79.2
Reciprocal Support									
Pending January 1	558	1,040	996	1,700	2,563	1,247[a]	522	464	-11.1
Filings	1,566	2,521	1,344	2,269	2,339	1,549	1,257	1,168	-7.1
Reactivations	915	2,044	2,285	1,700	1,429	2,191	1,070	146	-86.4
Total for Disposition	3,039	5,605	4,625	5,669	6,331	4,987	2,849	1,778	-37.6
Dispositions	1,999	4,609	2,925	3,106	4,591	4,465	2,385	1,355	-43.2
Pending December 31	1,040	996	1,700	2,563	1,740	522	464	423	-8.8

[a]Figure adjusted at beginning of 1987 following year-end audit of pending caseload.

TABLE 29
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASE ACTIVITY

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Divorce/Custody/Misc.									
Pending January 1	1,391	1,435	2,133	2,406	2,712	3,060	3,009	2,805	-6.8
Filings	3,309	3,051	2,964	2,870	3,038	3,290	2,825	2,685	-5.0
Reactivations	280	266	93	95	106	1,470[b]	1,116[b]	144	-87.1
Total for Disposition	4,980	4,752	5,190	5,371	5,856	7,820	6,950	5,634	-18.9
Dispositions	3,545	2,619	2,784	2,659	2,796	4,811	4,145	3,469	-16.3
Pending December 31	1,435	2,133	2,406	2,712	3,060	3,009	2,805	2,165	-22.8
Adoption									
Pending January 1	327	347	321	385	340	304	358	32[c]	-91.1
Filings	377	345	360	316	290	287	309	269	-12.9
Total for Disposition	704	692	681	701	630	591	667	301	-54.9
Dispositions	357	371	296	361	326	233	373	298	-20.1
Pending December 31	347	321	385	340	304	358	294	3	-99.0
Intrafamily									
Pending January 1	60	327	100[a]	101	102	132	106	119[d]	12.3
Filings	800	975	1,094	1,124	1,250	1,138	1,278	1,584	23.9
Reactivations	128	212	192	179	338	306	324	214	-34.0
Total for Disposition	988	1,514	1,386	1,404	1,690	1,576	1,708	1,917	12.2
Dispositions	661	1,439	1,285	1,302	1,558	1,470	1,569	1,811	15.4
Pending December 31	327	75	101	102	132	106	139	106	-23.7

[a]Figure adjusted by Family Division to include 25 reviews held.
[b]During 1987 and 1988, reactivations included motions activity.
[c]Figure adjusted to exclude 262 inactive cases.
[d]Figure decreased by 20 cases.

TABLE 30
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF MENTAL HEALTH ACTIONS

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Jury Trial	3	12	16	12	18	19	26	2	-92.3
Court Trial	10	18	15	16	6	9	3	2	-33.3
Emergency Mental Health Cases Filed	1,359	1,513	1,423	1,314	1,895	1,905	2,033	1,734	-14.7
Hearings Held	750	485	522	587	798	967	786	1,137	44.7
Pending January 1[a]	96	140	105	162	237	276	465	544	17.0
Petitions Filed	708	687	766	825	1,033	961	2,963	2,536	-14.4
Petitions Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	97	19.8
Petitions Closed	664	722	709	750	994	897	2,965	2,854	-3.8
Pending December 31	140	105	162	237	276	340	544	323	-40.4

[a]Prior to 1988, the pending caseload included only mental health cases referred for emergency observation which resulted in a petition being filed for judical action. Beginning in 1988, this figure includes all mental health activity.

TABLE 31
MENTAL RETARDATION ACTIVITY

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Pending January 1	1,038	1,028	1,054	1,111	1,105	1,125	1,126	0.1
Filings	26	40	73	21	43	34	28	-17.6
Total for Disposition	1,064	1,068	1,127	1,132	1,148	1,159	1,154	-0.4
Dispositions:								
Withdrawn/Deceased	28	9	7	17	9	14	6	-57.1
Dismissed/Discharged	8	5	9	10	14	19	7	-63.2
Total	36	14	16	27	23	33	13	-60.6
Pending December 31	1,028	1,054	1,111	1,105	1,125	1,126	1,141	1.3

TABLE 32
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF MARRIAGE BUREAU ACTIVITY

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Minister Licenses Issued	443	373	414	580	521	603	614	787	28.2
Marriage Applications Received	5,867	5,803	5,747	5,254	5,339	5,290	4,923	5,000	1.6
Marriage Licenses Issued	5,693	5,611	5,592	5,143	5,172	5,369	5,052	4,948	-2.1
Religious Ceremonies Performed	4,469	4,350	4,438	4,160	4,250	4,279	4,126	4,150	0.6
Civil Ceremonies Performed	1,103	1,106	1,051	882	847	863	817	683	-16.4

SUPERIOR COURT

PROBATE DIVISION

Annice McBryde Wagner
Presiding Judge

Emmet G. Sullivan
Deputy Presiding Judge

Constance G. Starks
Register of Wills and
Clerk of the Probate
Division

The Probate Division is responsible for the supervision of the administration of estates of deceased persons, guardianships of minors, conservatorships and guardianships of adults, certain trusts, receiverships for absentees and absconders, and assignments for the benefit of creditors.

The Register of Wills, a statutory officer, performs such duties as the Clerk of the Probate Division as assigned by the Chief Judge and is charged with protecting the rights of all persons who may be interested in the administration of a decedent's estate, whether as heirs, beneficiaries under wills, creditors, or debtors. In addition, the Register of Wills has the duty of insuring that all disbursements and distributions of assets of the various kinds of estates are made in accordance with the District of Columbia Code and the Superior Court Rules, both those of the Probate Division and Civil Fiduciary. The Register of Wills permanently maintains all original papers filed, including all wills proved in the District of Columbia since its formation, and all bonds and orders recorded.

TABLE 33: Comparative Analysis of Probate Division Activity 85

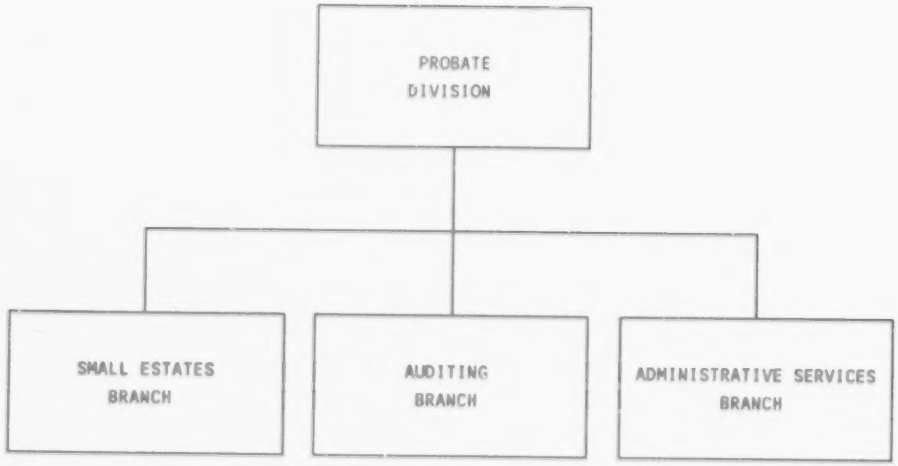

PROBATE
DIVISION
SMALL ESTATES
BRANCH
AUDITING
BRANCH
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
BRANCH

TABLE 33
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PROBATE DIVISION ACTIVITY

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Total Probate Pending January 1	5,612	6,185	6,349	6,864	7,557	7,398	7,228	5,126[c]	-29.1
Filed[a]	2,849	2,829	3,014	3,296	3,283	3,182	3,088	3,040	-1.6
Disposed	2,276	2,665	2,499	2,603	3,442	3,352	3,165	2,983	-5.8
Pending December 31	6,185	6,349	6,864	7,557	7,398	7,228	7,151	5,183	-27.5
Estates of Decedents									
Formal Probate									
Pending January 1	2,740	3,139	3,119	3,404	3,809	3,576	3,287	3,072	-6.5
Filed	1,543	1,501	1,613	1,777	1,814	1,782	1,687	1,568	-7.1
Disposed	1,144	1,521	1,328	1,372	2,047	2,071	1,902	1,459	-23.3
Pending December 31	3,139	3,119	3,404	3,809	3,576	3,287	3,072	3,181	3.5
Small Estates									
Pending January 1	145	178	175	250	360	367	375	276	-26.4
Filed	909	918	986	1,122	1,066	1,014	910	872	-4.2
Disposed	876	921	911	1,012	1,059	1,006	1,009	1,035	2.6
Pending December 31	178	175	250	360	367	375	276	113	-59.1
Conservatorships									
Pending January 1	1,902	2,044	2,237	2,410	2,608	2,727	2,880	1,069	-62.9
Filed	272	305	309	302	276	282	378	249	-34.1
Disposed	130	112	136	104	157	129	111	146	31.5
Pending December 31	2,044	2,237	2,410	2,608	2,727	2,880	3,147	1,172	-62.8
Guardianships									
Pending January 1	825	824	818	800	780	728	686	656	-4.4
Filed	125	105	106	95	127	104	113	102	-9.7
Disposed	126	111	124	115	179	146	143	99	-30.8
Pending December 31	824	818	800	780	728	686	656	659	0.5
Other[b]									
Pending January 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	n/a
Filed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	n/a
Disposed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244	n/a
Pending December 31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	n/a

[a]Begining in 1989, all probate filings include reactivations.
[b]Begining in 1989, a new reporting category was developed.
[c]Figure decreased by 2,025 conservatorship cases following a hand count of the pending caseload by the Probate Division.

SUPERIOR COURT

SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION

Roy S. Wynn, Jr.
Deputy Clerk of the Court
Director, Special Operations Division

The Special Operations Division of the Superior Court is headed by the Deputy Clerk of the Court. This division includes the Tax Office, the Appeals Coordinator's Office, the Juror Office, the Office of Interpreter Coordinators, the Superior Court Library, and the Juror/Witness Child Care Center.

The Tax Office maintains official dockets and calendars, schedules and arranges hearings, and prepares and certifies records on appeal for tax cases.

The timely processing of all cases on appeal, including the coordination, maintenance and distribution of filings, preparation of statistical reports, and coordination with the D.C. Court of Appeals, attorneys and pro se litigants, is the responsibility of the Appeals Coordinator's Office.

The administration of juror services through the Juror Office includes processing jurors under the one trial/one day jury service, obtaining information from courtroom clerks on the size of panels needed by various judges, and randomly selecting and dispersing petit juror panels to those courtrooms. The Juror Office also selects and swears in grand jurors and maintains statistics on juror utilization.

The Office of Interpreter Coordinators provides Spanish, sign language, and other language interpreters for court proceedings. This Office also acts as a resource center for parties seeking to contract for foreign language or sign language interpreters. The Superior Court Library administers an extensive collections program developed to ensure the availability of broad based research materials and legal references. In addition, the Library maintains the Superior Court's "Opinion Digest," and subscribes to an automated research service to ensure rapid access to and retrieval of legal information.

The Juror/Witness Child Care Center cares for children from ages 2-11 years old of jurors, witnesses, and other parties required to appear in Court.

TABLE 34: Comparative Analysis of Tax Office Activity 89
TABLE 35: Jury Management 90

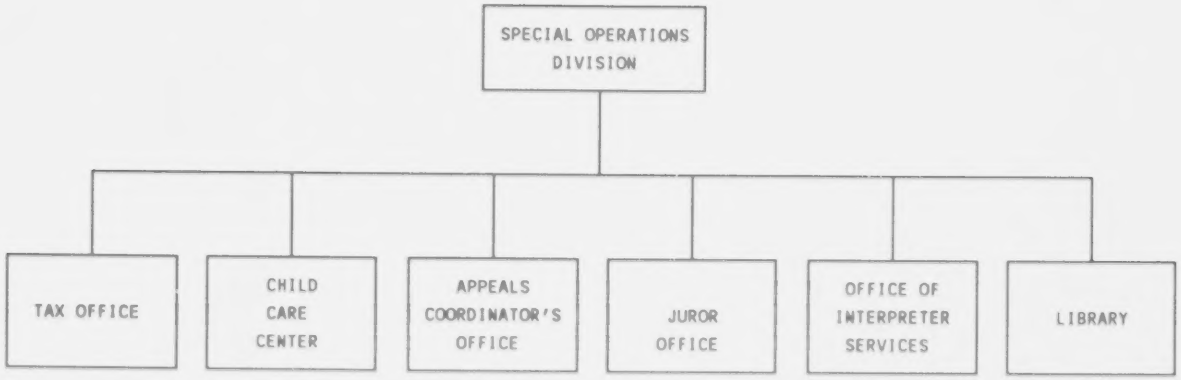

SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION
TAX OFFICE
CHILD CARE CENTER
APPEALS COORDINATOR'S OFFICE
JUROR OFFICE
OFFICE OF INTERPRETER SERVICES
LIBRARY

TABLE 34
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TAX OFFICE ACTIVITY

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Pending January 1	402[a]	380[a]	429	176	217	238	267	252	-5.6
Filed	99[a]	135	166	203	158	149	101	234	131.7
Certified from Another Division	1	3	3	4	3	2	-	1	n/a
Reinstated	-	4	4	1	-	-	3	1	-66.7
Total to be Disposed	502	522	602	384	378	389	371	488	31.5
Dispositions									
Dismissed/Withdrawn	45	20	329	49	41	40	48	29	-39.6
Stipulations for Entry of Decision	59	63	70	84	83	70	59	60	1.7
Court Trials	3	3	15	18	12	9	11	4	-63.6
Motions for Summary Judgment Granted	6	2	9	10	4	3	1	1	n/a
Judgments	4	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	n/a
Other	5	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	n/a
Total	122	93	426	167	140	122	119	94	-21.0
Pending December 31	380	429	176	217	238	267	252	394	56.3

[a]These figures include criminal tax cases. Since 1983, there has been no activity in criminal tax cases.

TABLE 35: JURY MANAGEMENT

As the comparative statistics in these three charts indicate, Superior Court juror usage has remained at relatively high levels from 1982 through 1989. Factors such as the size of the court, the average length of trials and the complexity of the cases all impact upon the conformance of a court to the suggested national standards. These criteria serve as excellent indicators of a system's general performance. Through continuing statistical analysis and controlled experimentation, the Court intends to further improve the efficiency and integrity of our jury system.

PETIT JUROR UTILIZATION

	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		**1989**	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	**Total**	**Daily Average**
Number of Days Jurors Reported	241	0	243	0	242	0	241	0	243	0	238	0	240	0	**239**	**0**
Number of Jurors Serving	80,107	332	86,542	356	86,683	358	122,085	507	111,801	460	98,831	415	103,130	430	**61,164[a]**	**256**
Number of Panel Requests	1,740	7.2	1,481	6.1	1,412	5.8	1,893	7.9	1,529	6.3	1,418	6.0	1,497	6.2	**1,352**	**5.7**
Number of Jurors Sent to Voir Dire	58,717	244	53,373	220	51,083	211	71,718	298	59,768	246	56,237	236	62,799	262	**59,443**	**249**
Number of Carryovers	45,152	187	50,574	208	50,698	209	61,298	254	52,328	215	46,646	196	45,386	189	**44,094**	**184**
Number Selected/ Serving on Panels	19,461	81	17,933	74	17,708	73	23,509	98	18,491	76	17,505	74	17,983	75	**16,374**	**69**
Number of Times Judges Waited for Panels	556	0	390	0	541	0	131	0	163	0	208	0	360	0	**287**	**0**

[a]In January 1989 a One-Day/One-Trial jury system was implemented. Therefore, this figure reflects individual jurors and does not include carry-overs.

JUROR UTILIZATION MEASURES

Measure	National Standard	Superior Court of the District of Columbia							
		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	**1989**
Voir Dire Attendance	Greater than 100%	168%	148%	142%	118%	100%	108%	109%	**97%**
Sworn Jurors	Greater than 50%	56%	50%	49%	39%	31%	34%	31%	**27%**
Overcall	Less than 20%	11%	15%	16%	22%	25%	23%	20%	**21%**
Panel Calls Per Day	Greater than 3	7.2	6.1	5.8	7.9	6.3	6.0	6.2	**5.7**
Zero Panel Call Days	Less than 10%[a]	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	1.6%	1.7%	2.1%	**2.9%**

[a]No panel calls on less than 10% of the days.

PANEL UTILIZATION

Type of Case	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		**1989**	
	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	**Panels Sent**	**Trials Held[a]**
Felony	539	551	594	618	576	630	768	718	719	688	645	654	769	737	**774**	**784**
Misdemeanor	933	838	631	597	603	660	913	910	578	577	570	554	560	483	**420**	**383**
Civil	271	195	256	160	233	169	211	143	232	149	202	135	165	99	**156**	**169**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	**2**	**2**
Total	1,743	1,584	1,481	1,375	1,412	1,459	1,892	1,771	1,529	1,414	1,418	1,344	1,497	1,322	**1,352**	**1,338**

[a]Represents defendants. This figure does not include mental health or other caseload activity.

SUPERIOR COURT

AUDITOR-MASTER DIVISION

Anita Isicson
Auditor-Master

The Auditor Master sits as a Master of the Court in civil matters for the conduct of hearings, meetings of counsel, and for the submission of reports containing findings of fact and conclusions of law. Cases referred to the Auditor-Master involve various real estate, domestic relations, landlord and tenant, and probate matters. The Auditor-Master makes findings; states and audits accounts with regard to removed fiduciaries in probate and civil matters; processes assignments for benefit of creditors; makes accountings between parties in business (partnerships as well as corporations); and trust and domestic relations matters. The Auditor-Master also makes determinations with regard to attorneys' fees and damages in construction suits.

TABLE 36: Auditor-Master Activity 94

TABLE 36
AUDITOR-MASTER ACTIVITY

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Pending January 1	60	93	120	101	107	102	137	141	2.9
Filed									
Orders of Reference	108	108	56	81	74	112	56	91	62.5
Inventories	18	5	9	-	1	5	1	-	-100.0
Others	4	3	1	-	2	-	4	-	-100.0
Total	130	116	66	81	77	117	61	91	49.2
Total to be Disposed	190	209	186	182	184	219	198	232	17.2
Dispositions									
Orders of Reference	81	83	75	75	75	75	53	53	n/a
Inventories	12	3	9	-	1	4	-	-	n/a
Others	4	3	1	-	6	3	4	-	-100.0
Total	97	89	85	75	82	82	57	53	-7.0
Pending December 31	93	120	101	107	102	137	141	179	27.0

SUPERIOR COURT

MULTI-DOOR DISPUTE RESOLUTION DIVISION

Melinda M. Ostermeyer
Director

The Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Division was established in the Superior Court in 1989. Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Division programs include Day-of-Trial Small Claims Mediation; Domestic Relations Mediation; Mandatory Non-Binding Arbitration; Settlement Week; Civil II Mediation; and an Intake and Referral Center. The division also assists the Court in settling its most complex litigation through the Accelerated Resolution of Major Civil Disputes program which exposes judges to a variety of effective settlement techniques. Additionally, in May 1989, the division became actively involved with the efforts of the Civil Delay Reduction Task Force and implemented a comprehensive settlement campaign (Phase I) to reduce the number of pending civil actions assigned to two developmental individual calendars.

TABLE 37: *Mediation Programs* *96*
TABLE 38: *Arbitration* *97*
TABLE 39: *Intake Caseload* *97*

TABLE 37
MEDIATION PROGRAMS

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Small Claims						
Caseload	2,292	2,253	2,268	2,263	**2,104**	-8.0
Cases completing mediation	1,920	1,962	1,980	1,793	**1,540**	-14.1
Agreements reached in mediation	1,194	1,367	1,346	1,319	**1,205**	-8.6
Agreement rate[a]	62%	70%	68%	74%	**78%**	
Domestic Relations						
Caseload	11[e]	93	124	78	**147**	88.5
Cases completing mediation	9	87	110	80	**158**	97.5
Agreements reached in mediation	7	49	45	34	**90**	164.7
Agreement rate[a]	78%	56%	41%	43%	**57%**	
Settlement Week[b]						
Cases scheduled	-	-	701	913	**703**	-23.0
Cases settled:						
Prior to mediation	-	-	154	175	**136**	-22.3
In mediation	-	-	196	233	**152**	-34.8
Total	-	-	350	408	**288**	n/a
Settlement rate	-	-	50%	45%	**43%**	
Civil II Mediation[c]						
Cases in mediation	-	-	39	107	**95[g]**	-11.1
Completed cases	-	-	14	111[f]	**65**	-41.4
Agreements reached	-	-	9	58	**35**	-39.7
Agreement rate[a]	-	-	64%	52%	**54%**	
Phase I Settlement[d]						
Cases scheduled	-	-	-	-	**801**	n/a
Cases disposed	-	-	-	-	**439**	n/a
Settlement rate	-	-	-	-	**55%**	n/a

[a]Agreements reached as percent of mediations completed.
[b]This program began in May 1987.
[c]This program began in October 1987; the 1987 data represent a three-month period.
[d]This program began in November 1989.
[e]This program began in November 1985.
[f]This figure includes 25 cases which entered mediation in 1987 and completed mediation in 1988.
[g]After November 1989, this program was folded into Phase I and II Settlement.

TABLE 38
ARBITRATION

	1989[a]
Cases scheduled	88
Cases completed	1
Pending	87

[a]This program began in September 1989.

TABLE 39
INTAKE CASELOAD

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
No. of Clients Assisted	1,451	1,238	1,383	1,200	1,644	37.0
Types of disputes:						
Small Claims	813	594	609	381	370	-2.9
Landlord/Tenant	87	62	97	111	163	46.8
Domestic Relations	102	210	318	407	638	56.8
Others	449	372	359	301	473	57.1

COURT SYSTEM

STATISTICS

COURT SYSTEM

SOCIAL SERVICES DIVISION

Alan M. Schuman
Director

The Social Services Division of the Superior Court, which serves as the probation system for the District of Columbia, is responsible for providing information and recommendations to assist the Court in making individualized decisions in all dispositional phases of the adjudication process. The division provides court supervised alternatives to incarceration for adults and juveniles, and offers supportive social services to those persons whose problems bring them within the purview of the Court. The division, comprised of the Adult Supervision, Family, and Diagnostic and Information Resource Branches, offers specialized programs in the areas of adult and family services.

TABLE 40:	*Comparative Analysis of Adult Probation Activity*	*103*
TABLE 41:	*Comparative Analysis of Intrafamily, Abuse, and Child Support Activity*	*104*
TABLE 42:	*Comparative Analysis of Juvenile Probation Activity*	*105*
TABLE 43:	*Analysis of Special Projects Activity*	*106*
TABLE 44:	*Comparative Summary of New Cases Assigned*	*106*

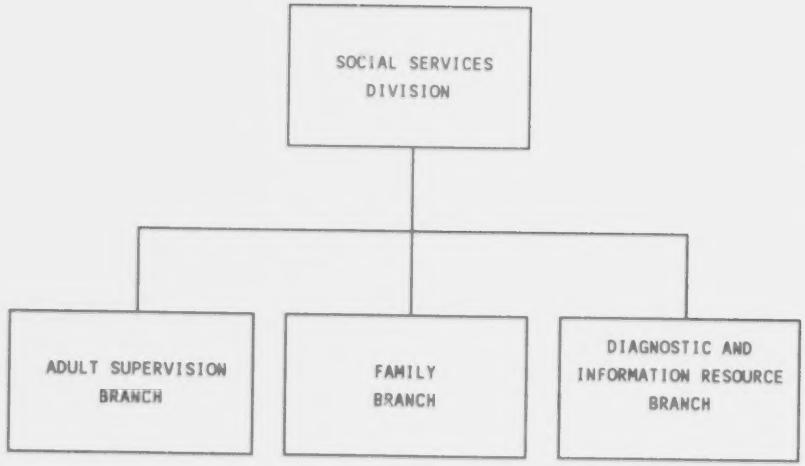

SOCIAL SERVICES DIVISION
ADULT SUPERVISION BRANCH
FAMILY BRANCH
DIAGNOSTIC AND INFORMATION RESOURCE BRANCH

TABLE 40
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ADULT PROBATION ACTIVITY

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Cases Under Supervision January 1:	7,982	7,841	9,957[b]	10,713	12,172	12,598[e]	11,116	9,834[f]	-11.5
Cases Assigned:	7,251	9,344	9,225	10,734	10,661	9,629	10,244	8,124	-20.7
Cases Removed:									
Expiration	3,344	3,420	3,853	4,697	5,273	5,088	5,047	3,556	-29.5
Revocation	805	830	953	1,078	1,147	1,579	1,782	1,740	-2.4
Termination	2,589	2,385	2,767	2,542	2,537	2,792	2,498	1,956	-21.7
Placed in Fugitive Status	654	631	896	958	936	1,289	1,984	1,721	-13.3
Rejection	-	-	-	-	234	363	299	170	-43.1
Total	7,392	7,266	8,469	9,275	10,127	11,111	11,610	9,143	-21.2
Cases Under Supervision December 31:									
Felony	1,682	1,900	2,395	2,775	3,131	2,696	2,313	2,600	12.4
Misdemeanor	6,159	8,019	8,318	9,397	9,575	8,420	7,437	6,215	-16.4
Total	7,841	9,919	10,713	12,172	12,706	11,116	9,750	8,815	-9.6
Presentence Investigations:									
Felony	2,072	2,491	2,694	3,249	3,072	3,447	3,100	4,063	31.1
Misdemeanor	7,189	5,515	4,984	4,771	5,218	5,296	4,251	3,466	-18.5
Total	9,261	8,006	7,678	8,020	8,290	8,743	7,351	7,529	2.4
Average Monthly Caseload	7,984	9,035	10,747	11,499	12,306	11,896	9,966	9,129	-8.4
Average Number of Probation Officer Positions	78	91[a]	94[c]	96[d]	112	117	126	144	14.3

[a]Figure includes 15 probation officer positions assigned to Special Projects, which in 1986 became part of the Adult Supervision Branch.
[b]This figure reflects an adjustment of 38 cases by Social Services Division.
[c]Figure includes 19 probation officer positions assigned to Special Projects, which in 1986 became part of the Adult Supervision Branch.
[d]Figure includes 22 probation officer positions assigned to Special Projects, which in 1986 became part of the Adult Supervision Branch.
[e]This figure reflects a decrease by 108 cases.
[f]Figure adjusted to include 84 Intensive Probation Supervision cases.

TABLE 41
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTRAFAMILY, ABUSE, AND CHILD SUPPORT ACTIVITY

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Cases Under Supervision January 1:									
Intrafamily	39	46	36	33	30	29	63	62	-1.6
Abuse	122	139	187	149	152	161	141	147	4.3
Child Support	1,015	979	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Total	1,176	1,164	223	182	182	190	204	209	2.5
Cases Assigned:									
Intrafamily	47	38	33	35	28	73	64	87	35.9
Abuse	78	116	74	79	70	47	65	89	36.9
Child Support	73	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Total	198	161	107	114	98	120	129	176	36.4
Cases Removed:									
Intrafamily	40	48	36	38	29	39	65	67	3.1
Abuse	61	68	112	76	61	67	59	58	-1.7
Child Support	109	986	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Total	210	1,102	148	114	90	106	124	125	.08
Cases Under Supervision December 31:									
Intrafamily	46	36	33	30	29	63	62	82	32.3
Abuse	139	187	149	152	161	141	147	178	21.1
Child Support	979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Total	1,164	223	182	182	190	204	209	260	24.4
Average Monthly Caseload:									
Intrafamily	41	40	32	32	24	51	64	68	6.3
Abuse	129	165	163	162	163	149	150	161	7.3
Child Support	1,014	577	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Total	1,184	782	195	194	187	200	214	229	7.0
Social Investigations Completed	163	224	258	229	213	222	218	247	13.3
Average Number of Probation Officer Positions	12	13	14	14	14	14	12	14	16.7

TABLE 42
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE PROBATION ACTIVITY

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Cases Under Supervision January 1:									
Consent Decree	186	124	134	164	79	137	130	**391**	200.8
Probation	769	595	518	641	617	778	872	**979**	12.3
Suspended Commitment	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	n/a
Special Projects	36	72	71	92	103	93	119	**94**	-21.0
Total	993	791	723	897	799	1,008	1,121	**1,464**	30.6
Cases Assigned:									
Consent Decree	213	204	258	161	298	302	525	**438**	-16.6
Probation	538	459	572	643	721	838	936	**760**	-18.8
Special Projects[a]	132	90	109	125	107	80	123	**315**	156.1
Total	883	753	939	929	1,126	1,220	1,584	**1,513**	-4.5
Cases Removed:									
Expiration	696	430	340	526	523	552	898	**934**	4.0
Revocation	37	66	48	108	70	81	51	**78**	52.9
Early Termination	256	234	289	279	207	420	144	**113**	-21.5
Special Projects	96	91	88	114	117	100	148	**249**	68.2
Total	1,085	821	765	1,027	917	1,153	1,241	**1,374**	10.7
Cases Under Supervision December 31:									
Consent Decree	124	134	164	79	137	130	391	**485**	24.0
Probation	595	518	641	617	778	872	979	**958**	-2.1
Special Projects	72	71	92	103	93	73	94	**160**	70.2
Total	791	723	897	799	1,008	1,075	1,464	**1,603**	9.5
Social Reports Completed	2,960	2,681	3,414	2,997	2,928	3,364	2,766	**1,613**[e]	-41.7
Average Monthly Supervision Caseload	829	767	771	809	842	1,066	1,041	**1,016**	-2.4
Intake Cases	3,940	4,141	3,758	4,037	3,789	3,113	4,873	**4,320**	-11.3
Average Number of Probation Officer Positions	44[b]	41[b]	41[b]	58	43[b,c]	45[b]	54[d]	**64**[d]	18.5

[a] Includes six probation officer positions assigned to Special Projects.
[b] Includes 14 probation officer positions assigned to Intrafamily and Abuse caseload.
[c] This figure now includes case activity for the High Intensity Treatment Supervision Program (HITS).
[d] Includes 15 probation officer positions assigned to Special Projects.
[e] Figure excludes progress reports

TABLE 43
ANALYSIS OF ADULT SPECIAL PROJECTS ACTIVITY 1989

	Pending Caseload January 1	Cases Assigned	Cases Removed	Pending Caseload December 31
Traffic Alcohol Program	1,226	1,127	1,267	1,086
Child Support	114	233	224	123
Community Services	805	432	717	520
Intensive Probation	84	219	195	108
Community Services Diversion	253	585	715	123
Total	2,482	2,596	3,118	1,960

TABLE 44
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF NEW CASES ASSIGNED[a]

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Adult Probation Services	7,251	9,344	9,225	10,734	10,661	9,629	10,244	**8,124**	-20.7
Family Services	1,081	914	824	1,043	1,224	1,340	1,713	**1,670**	-2.5
Crossroads Diversion	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Community Services Diversion	1,164	1,373	1,497	1,213	905	943	748	**585**	-21.8
Monitored Cases	103	36	53	26	11	11	-	-	n/a
Total	9,666	11,667	11,599	13,016	12,801	11,923	12,705	**10,379**	-18.3

[a]Figures do not include interoffice transfers.

COURT SYSTEM

COURT REPORTING DIVISION

Shirley Shepard Curley
Director

The Court Reporting Division is responsible for the making of a verbatim record of the proceedings of the various trial courts in the Superior Court, timely production of transcripts for filing in the Court of Appeals and the Superior Court, and the timely preparation of transcripts ordered by attorneys and litigants. The Central Recording Office of this division serves as general electronic specialist for the Superior Court and operates and maintains the video equipment.

TABLE 45: *Comparative Report of Transcript Production from Audio Tapes* *108*
TABLE 46: *Comparative Report of Transcript Production by Court Reporters* *109*
TABLE 47: *Total Transcript Production* *109*

TABLE 45
COMPARATIVE REPORT OF TRANSCRIPT PRODUCTION FROM AUDIO TAPES

Production/Staffing	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change 1988-1989
Pages Produced by Court Transcriber-Typists:									
Appeal Pages	633	1,657	2,557	2,319	4,831	5,666	6,220	5,005	-19.5
Non-Appeal Pages	828	5,608	10,436	13,722	17,058	16,545	13,900	13,791	-0.8
Mental Health Transcripts	-	542	509	-	725	208	18	-	-100.0
Judge-Ordered Transcripts	81	219	251	360	307	300	317	380	19.9
Total	1,542	8,026	13,753	16,401	22,921	22,719	20,455	19,176	-6.3
Pages Produced by Transcription Services:									
Appeal Pages	2,697	1,561	4,599	7,562	14,349	5,677	5,384	10,565	96.2
Non-Appeal Pages	13,622	11,472	9,748	20,957	14,947	3,306	3,362	4,665	38.8
Mental Health Transcripts	-	-	2,450	2,598	2,702	2,584	2,428	3,462	42.6
Judge-Ordered Transcripts	-	-	161	89	160	-	84	-	-100.0
Total	16,319	13,033	16,958	31,206	32,158	11,567	11,258	18,692	66.0
Grand Total	17,861	21,059	30,711	47,607	55,079	34,286	31,713	37,868	19.4
Number of Cases Pending Transcription December 31	21	36	45	175	12	15	99	84	-15.2
Number of Transcriber-Typist Positions Authorized December 31	2	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	n/a
Number of Courtrooms Supported by Central Recording Equipment	32	43	47	62	62	68	72	74	2.8

TABLE 46
COMPARATIVE REPORT OF TRANSCRIPT PRODUCTION BY COURT REPORTERS

Production/Staffing	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	**1989**	% Change 1988-1989
Total Pages Produced	278,239	319,461	337,575	386,348	412,959	344,624	362,426	**367,495**	1.4
Number of Pages Produced for Appeals	175,585	194,572	198,702	226,975	297,988	203,839	210,518	**237,211**	12.7
Number of Pages Produced for Judges	2,141	1,257	1,051	1,573	700	1,372	1,404	**677**	-51.6
Ratio of Appeal Pages to Total Pages Produced	63.1	60.9	58.9	58.7	72.2	59.1	58.1	**64.5**	11.1
Number of Appeal Orders Processed	1,261	1,323	1,358	1,392	1,504	1,299	1,305	**1,700**	30.3
Number of Court Reporters on Staff December 31	42	40	44	41	45	47	44	**41**	-6.8

TABLE 47
TOTAL TRANSCRIPT PRODUCTION

Production	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	**1989**	% Change 1988-1989
Pages Produced by Court Reporters	278,239	319,461	337,575	386,348	412,959	344,624	362,426	**367,495**	1.4
Pages Produced from Audio Tapes	17,861	21,059	30,711	47,607	55,079	34,286	31,713	**37,868**	19.4
Total	296,100	340,520	368,286	433,955	468,038	378,910	394,139	**405,363**	2.8

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

James F. Lynch
Deputy Executive
Officer

Executive Office. The "District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970" assigns responsibility for the administrative management of the District of Columbia Court System to the Executive Officer, and accordingly, the Executive Office Staff. In keeping with the policies of the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration, and in conjunction with the respective Chief Judges, this office oversees the administration of the Courts, and serves as the primary provider of services for the Court System as a whole.

Donald F. Peyton
Administrative Officer

Administrative Division. The Administrative Division is a support unit which is responsible for the following operations on a courtwide basis: property control, procurement, space management, reproduction services, communications management, messenger service, and reception and information service.

Valentine M. Cawood
General Counsel

Attorney Advisors. The Attorney Advisors perform a broad spectrum of advisory legal functions, including the review of pending legislation, legal research, and the preparation of memoranda of law. In addition, this staff serves as legal advisor to the Superior Court's Rules Committee, the various Divisional Advisory Committees and the Board of Judges on all matters concerning revision of the Superior Court's rules. Operating under the division is the Legal Assistance Branch which provides liaison services between the Superior Court and the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Department of Corrections, and other agencies of the Criminal Justice system. This Legal Assistance Branch also provides training for the judges and assists individual judges in sentencing matters.

Philip S. Braxton
Computer Systems
Administrator

Data Processing Division. The Data Processing Division of the Superior Court provides automated information and support to all divisions of the Court. Specialized computer-based systems have been implemented to support case processing in such areas as Civil, Criminal, Family, Probate, Jury Management and Probation. Enhancements to these systems, the development of database management applications and the implementation of a Local Area Network, will provide improved management information into the 1990's.

Sylvia J. Lang
Equal Employment
Opportunity Officer

Equal Employment Opportunity Office. Employment opportunities with the District of Columbia Courts are provided without regard to race, color, religion, sex, age, physical handicap, national origin, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, family responsibilities, matriculation, political affiliation, source of income, or place of residence or business. It is the mission of the E.E.O. Office to insure that all employees are afforded equal employment opportunities within the District of Columbia Courts, as provided for by the Equal Employment Opportunity Policy approved by the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration.

David K. Roth
Acting Fiscal Officer

Financial Operations Division. The Financial Operations Division is comprised of three branches: the Internal Audit Branch performs internal audits of all accounts of the Court, (monies collected and deposited in the Registry of the Court, grants, appropriations, and Criminal Justice Act funds); the Budget and Accounting Branch is responsible for the annual preparation of the budget as well as maintaining accounting records for disbursement of general appropriations, witness and jury fee monies, and Criminal Justice Act funds; and the Financial Revenue Branch oversees the collection of all fees, costs and payments, and the deposit of monies into the Registry of the Court.

George L. Wright
Director

Personnel Division. The Personnel Division administers personnel policies and procedures promulgated by the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration and Chief Judges of the respective Courts, thereby ensuring that policies are fairly and equitably applied to all employees. This Division is also responsible for providing courtwide training, employment counseling, managing employee-employer relations and furnishing personnel services related to recruitment, career planning, health benefits and retirement plans.

Joanne F. Pozzo
Director

Research and Development Division. The Research and Development Division is comprised of three branches: the Statistics Branch compiles and maintains data for all Superior Court operations and generates monthly and bi-annual statistical reports; the Forms and Graphics Branch designs and produces all forms and documents utilized by Court personnel, maintains a courtwide forms management system, and develops graphics for Court presentations; and the Research Branch designs and conducts evaluations and research projects on a wide variety of Court activities.